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E. German Ulbricht Dies at 80

Built Nation, and The Berlin Wall

BERLIN, Aug. 1 (NYT).—Walter Ulbricht, 80, East German head of state, died today after a stroke on July 19.

The veteran leader, known to the world as the man who built the Berlin Wall to seal off his Communist country from the West, was removed from the seat of power two years ago when Erich Honecker replaced him as first secretary of the ruling Socialist Unity (Communist) party.

Despite this downgrading in May, 1971, Mr. Ulbricht remained chairman of the Council of State and a full member of the ruling Politburo.

Official announcements said he died of heart failure and that there would be a state funeral next Tuesday. National mourning was ordered for that day.

In West Germany, President Gustav Heinemann sent a telegram with condolences but Mr. Ulbricht's death was greeted with silence from Chancellor Willy Brandt's coalition government.

But in Bonn, the two ruling coalition parties made clear that there was little regret in the West German capital over the passing of the man who caused the wall to be built.

Walter Ulbricht made history, but his historical image is equivocal and will remain so, a spokesman for Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party said, adding that East Germany's founding leader will always be connected with the division of Germany into a "socialist" and a "free" state.

Only after Mr. Ulbricht's political retirement did it become possible to move toward a gradual normalization of relations between the two German states, the spokesman said.

Mr. Ulbricht was the politician who rebuilt the German Communist apparatus after World War II and made it the ruling party in East Germany, and the statesman who founded and fostered the separate German Democratic Republic.

Mr. Ulbricht, the son of an impoverished Leipzig tailor, was also Central Europe's last surviving Bolshevik of note, a Communist for more than six decades who once met the legendary Lenin himself.

Despite his stubborn attempt (Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)



WAITING FOR WATERGATE—Part of the crowd lined up outside the Senate Office Building waiting for seats, if any were available, at the Watergate committee hearings. Former Nixon aide H.R. Haldeman testified again yesterday.

Bank Cashiers Its Redcoats

LONDON, Aug. 1 (UPI).—

The Bank of England, after considering the matter for 193 years, decided today it was safe from attack. Thus died a colorful London tradition.

The government central bank, the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street," announced today the end of the "bank picket," the detachment of scarlet-jacketed royal guardsmen which has guarded the bank every night since 1789.

It said: "... it has been agreed that, in view of the greatly improved security arrangements both within the bank and by way of support from the civil authorities, there is no longer need for the bank to be provided with a military guard each night."

Guardsmen took station at the bank after the eccentric Lord Gordon led a street mob in an attack on the Bank of England and other government buildings in 1789.

Ends Talks With Nixon on Global Role

Tanaka Sees Lesser U.S. Burden

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (NYT).

Premier Kakuei Tanaka of Japan asserted today that the United States was no longer able to solve the problems of the world alone and that other nations should not expect it to do so.

Mr. Tanaka, speaking at the National Press Club after concluding two days of meetings with President Nixon, called for a re-examination of the Japanese-American relationship in that context. While Mr. Tanaka's remarks were general, they revealed a Japanese recognition of limits to U.S. power.

Earlier, the premier and President Nixon issued a joint communique that included the following:

"Mr. Nixon supported Japan's efforts to become a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, which would give it a veto along with the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France."

Mr. Tanaka announced that Japan would donate, through the Japan Fund, \$10 million to American universities for Japanese studies. Mr. Nixon said he would ask Congress for funds to finance American studies in Japan.

Both leaders expressed satisfaction at the improvement in economic relations between the two nations, particularly the reduction in Japan's surplus of trade. The President said the United States would exert its best efforts to supply Japan with essential materials, a reference to lifting current export controls on soybeans and other foodstuffs vital to Japan.

The two leaders agreed to examine with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development an arrangement for sharing oil in times of emergency. The United States and Japan are the world's largest consumers of oil and potential adversaries for supplies in an energy crisis.

The President announced that a group of unnamed U.S. companies had been authorized to undertake with the Japanese a study of building a uranium enrichment plant in the United States from which the Japanese would be assured of supplies.

The communique also confirmed yesterday's reports that Mr. Nixon had accepted Mr. Tanaka's invitation to visit Japan before the end of 1974, and that Mr. Nixon again had extended an invitation to Emperor Hirohito to visit the United States in the near future.

Mr. Tanaka, who spoke in Japanese, with simultaneous

translation, said that the world faced the task of creating a durable peace.

"We face other challenges of global magnitude," he said, "such as overcoming world monetary instability and chronic inflation, and solving problems of natural resources and food supply, which are new sources of tension."

"In enterprises of this scope, not even the United States, with

all its might, can unilaterally solve the problems, nor should we expect it to do so. These challenges can be met only through global cooperation, and especially through the close collaboration of Japan, the United States and Europe," the premier said.

"Japan, as a major industrial power, is prepared to contribute

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Nixon Says He Won't Be Moved By 'Petty, Little Indecent Things'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—President Nixon, in an apparent reference to the Watergate scandal, last night vowed he would not be sidetracked by "petty, little indecent things that seem to obsess us at a time when the world is going by."

Toasting Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka at a White House dinner, he said: "Let others spend their time dealing with the murky, small, unimportant, vicious little things. We have spent our time and will spend our time in building a better world."

Mr. Nixon did not mention the word Watergate, but it seemed to be on his mind at several points in his speech. He said it was so easy to think in the minuscule political terms that I think tempt us all from time to time... in the murky field of political partisanship."

Mr. Nixon said: "We have our faults, just as every nation has its faults."

"But our total dedication at this time in our history is toward using our great material resources and our emotional resources and our intellectual resources toward really building a better world and not let ourselves be remembered only for the petty, little indecent things that seem to obsess us at a time when the world is going by."

He said he would not let his political influence "be dissipated in those things that don't matter."

Approves Weapons Program

House Backs Nixon's Policy Of Keeping Troops Overseas

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (NYT).

The House, endorsing the administration's military policies, voted yesterday against withdrawing American troops from overseas, including Western Europe.

In approving, 387-37, a bill authorizing \$20.4 billion in military procurement and research in the present fiscal year, the House also accepted, virtually intact, the weapons program of the Pentagon. The bill now goes to the Senate.

By overwhelming margins, the House rejected all attempts to curtail on major new weapons proposed by the Pentagon, such as the B-1 bomber and the Trident missile-launching submarine.

But in a surprise turnaround, the House agreed to place a ceiling on military spending that will have the effect of reducing the weapons and research program by \$50 million in the current fiscal year. The amendment was offered by Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., and adopted, 242-162.

Focused on Troops

For more than a recent year, the annual military debate in the House focused on the question of troop strength at home and abroad rather than on individual weapons programs.

From the debate and the votes, it was apparent that majority sentiment in the House still was running strong against any troop reductions abroad, particularly in Western Europe. In a debate that stretched through the afternoon and into the evening, the House decisively beat back a

series of amendments to reduce military troop strength.

The critical vote came on an amendment offered by Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, the majority leader, to reduce the Army and Air Force by 10,000 men, with all the reductions to be made in troops stationed at overseas bases.

The amendment was defeated, 242-163, as the Republicans succeeded in pushing through a substitute calling upon the House Armed Services Committee to make a study of the feasibility of maintaining a 300,000-man force in Europe.

The "troop-reduction amendments represented a new approach by the Pentagon critics in the House, who, in the past, have been frustrated repeatedly in their attempts to cut back various weapons programs.

With manpower costs now accounting for 56 percent of the defense budget, the critics decided to concentrate this year on attempting to cut military manpower levels. Their political premise was that a House that historically had been unwilling to challenge the military judgment on weapons might be more willing to make reductions in an area that politicians feel they know best, personnel.

In that judgment, the critics misgauged the sentiment of the House, which adhered firmly to a policy of overseas-troop commitments first adopted 22 years ago with the assignment of four divisions to Europe as the American contribution to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Watergate Inquiry

Probe Aide Sees Mitchell Perjury

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP).—Former Attorney General John N. Mitchell knew about an international telephone call to help underwrite the 1972 Republican National Convention before three anti-trust suits against ITT were settled out of court, a memo released today shows.

Samuel Dash, Senate Watergate committee chief counsel, who released the memo, said it appears to show "an act of perjury on the part of Mitchell."

In a March 30, 1972, memo, the then presidential counsel Charles W. Colson briefed White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman on the status of administration records dealing with the ITT controversy that arose during the confirmation hearings of former Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst.

Colson said ITT files that were not shredded but sent to the Securities and Exchange Commission would show that Mr. Mitchell was put on notice about the ITT convention arrangement a month before the anti-trust suit settlement took place.

Mr. Mitchell, under oath, denied such knowledge.

Mr. Colson said the files contained a June 30, 1971, memo from Herbert Klein, communications director, to Mr. Haldeman, setting forth a \$400,000 arrangement with ITT. Copies were addressed to Mr. Mitchell and William E. Timmons, a White House aide.

"This memo put the AG [attorney general] on constructive notice at least of the ITT commitment at that time and before the settlement, facts which he has denied under oath," Mr. Colson said in his memo.

During the hearings on the confirmation of Mr. Kleindienst as attorney general, Mr. Mitchell denied knowledge of the reported \$400,000 pledge by ITT to help finance the GOP convention in San Diego last August. The convention site later was moved to Miami Beach, Fla.

Earlier Memo Cited

The memo cited another memo which it said put Mr. Mitchell "on constructive notice at least" of ITT's \$400,000 commitment to the Republican convention before the settlement of the ITT case, "facts which he has denied under oath."

The disclosure produced little from Mr. Haldeman, but Sen. Edward J. Gurney, R., Fla., Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., the chairman, got into a wrangle over when Mr. Colson should be called as a witness.

But at an executive session today, the committee reaffirmed its decision not to call Mr. Colson during the present phase of the hearings. The vote reportedly was 4 to 2 with one abstention.

Mr. Haldeman concluded his testimony before the committee shortly after the memo was presented. He spoke of high standards set for the White House staff by President Nixon, and expressed "very deep regret and sorrow that in a few instances there was a failure" to meet those standards.

Before concluding his third day of testimony, Mr. Haldeman was assailed by Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr., R., Conn., for ordering a post-election counteroffensive jumpstart together Democrats, demonstrations and "foreign or Communist money."

Sen. Weicker also bore down on Mr. Haldeman for a written notation on a memo about collection of news articles in which Mr. Haldeman said: "I'll approve whatever will work. I'm concerned with results, not methods."

"Don't you feel that might have been in the psychology which led to the excesses we've had described to this committee?"

"I certainly don't," Mr. Haldeman said.

Mr. Haldeman said that he accepted responsibility for a memorandum last February that said "we should file all 1972 demonstrations to McGovern and thus to the Democrats as part of the peace movement."

Mr. Haldeman conceded that he wrote "great" and "good" on a 1971 memorandum informing him that violent demonstrations were expected at a Charlotte, N.C., appearance of President Nixon and the Rev. Billy Graham.



John N. Mitchell

1972, was from Mr. Haldeman to then White House counsel John W. Dean 3d.

"We need to get our people to put out the story on foreign or Communist money that was used in support of demonstrations

against the President in 1972," it began. "We should file all 1972 demonstrations to McGovern and thus to the Democrats as part of the peace movement."

"The investigation should be brought to include the peace movement which leads directly to McGovern and Teddy Kennedy. This is a good counteroffensive to be developed."

Version of Wording

The references were to Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., the 1972 Democratic nominee for president, and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass.

"I'd like to get your version as to what this first paragraph means," Sen. Weicker asked.

"The point was to develop the story that had been the case," Mr. Haldeman replied. "Note the fourth paragraph says we had to determine the extent to which the Democrats were responsible, with the objective of tying those demonstrations to those responsible..."

Q—You mean to tell me that as a man closest to the President of the United States, you issue a directive linking the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Once Ordered by Lower Court

Justice Marshall Denies Bid To Halt Cambodia Bombing

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (NYT).

Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall today refused to reinstate an order by a federal judge that the bombing of Cambodia be halted.

The justice noted that if he were acting for himself, he might well reinstate the bombing-halt order, which was stayed by an appeals court. But he emphasized that he was acting only as a surrogate for the entire Supreme Court in an area in which the high court has not ruled.

With the nine-man court in summer recess, Justice Marshall held "I would exceed my legal authority were I acting alone, to grant this application."

The case stemmed from a ruling in Brooklyn, N.Y., on July 25 by U.S. District Court Judge Orrin G. Judd that the bombing of Cambodia was unconstitutional. He ordered that it be halted on July 27. The order was stayed, by the U.S. 2d Circuit Court of Appeals, after the U.S. government appealed the bombing-halt ruling.

Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D., N.Y., and four U.S. Air Force officers, who brought the challenge to the Cambodia bombing before Judge Judd, then appealed the appellate court ruling to Justice Marshall, the Supreme Court justice overseeing the 2d Circuit.

In his ruling, Justice Marshall said that he was not ruling on the case on its merits, but only on whether the 2d Circuit stay on the bombing-halt order should be vacated.

He held that even though the Cambodia bombing might be arguably illegal, "The proper response to an arguably illegal action is not lawlessness by judges charged with interpreting and enforcing the laws... down that road lies tyranny and repression..."

Justice Marshall concluded that while the Constitution assures that "the law will ultimately prevail," it requires that the law "be applied in accordance with lawful procedures."

The justice ordered that the case be brought up before the high court through regular legal procedures.

Following regular legal procedures, the Holtzman group must bring its case before the 2d Circuit Court, which has set Aug. 13 as the date for a hearing. Then, if necessary, it could appeal to the Supreme Court, but as Justice Marshall pointed out, by that time the Aug. 15 bombing-halt deadline would have passed. The halt was voted by Congress in a compromise with President Nixon.

Lawyers for the American Civil Liberties Union, which provided the legal services for the Holtzman group, said they would try to get a favorable ruling from Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas.

Iran Agrees to Substitute For Canada on Truce Team

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (NYT).

Iran has agreed to an American request that it replace Canada on the four-nation ceasefire commission in South Vietnam, administration officials said yesterday.

They said that Washington made the request a few weeks ago and that Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi informed President Nixon of his government's decision during his visit to Washington last week.

The four signers of the Vietnam ceasefire agreement—the United States, North Vietnam, South Vietnam and the Viet Cong—must give formal assent to Iran's joining the International Commission of Control and Supervision. Officials said that Washington was now seeking the assent of the three other signers.

It is believed that other interested parties, such as China, the Soviet Union, Britain and France, as well as the remaining members of the commission—Hungary, Indonesia and Poland—are also being informed.

If Iran is accepted, this would end a hectic diplomatic effort, conducted by the United States in great secrecy, to find a replacement for Canada, which formally withdrew from the commission yesterday.

A well-placed diplomat said yesterday that Iran was "very eager" to join the commission. He said the Shah probably saw the American invitation as recognition of Iran's growing stature. Moreover, the diplomat said, the Shah is modernizing his armed forces through purchases of American equipment and probably felt that if he agreed to the American request it would help him politically here.

There is a consensus in Washington that except for the Canadians, the members of the commission have failed to carry out their tasks adequately.

Speculation, Saigon Says

SAIGON, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—The South Vietnamese government today dismissed as speculation reports that Iran is to replace Canada on the ICCS.

But a spokesman said all four signatories to the cease-fire agreement were searching for a replacement.

A spokesman for the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government said its delegation in Saigon also had no news of Canada's replacement.

U.S. Role Foreseen

Europe Creates Space Body Merging National Programs

BRUSSELS, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—Western Europe has decided to create its own space agency—a unified organization that will undertake a series of vital space research projects.

The new body, to be called the European Space Agency (ESA), was set up under an agreement reached after hours of haggling among ministers of 11 West European nations early today.

The existing European Space Research Organization (ESRO), and the European Launcher Development Organization (ELDO) will now merge in the new agency.

All European national space programs will be brought into the ESA. It will also run any joint projects. But bilateral agreements between member and non-member countries on space research will be outside ESA's scope. The total cost of the program was estimated to be around \$1 billion.

These were the basic elements of the agreement worked out by ministers from the 11 countries today after more than 13 hours of bargaining.

The ministers also agreed to join forces with the United States to build a manned space laboratory. This would be a self-contained part of the space shuttle, a permanent spacecraft which the United States hopes to have operational by the end of this decade.

The ESA was expected to have a strong team of managers and scientists to run diverse projects effectively. But the member countries will pay only toward projects in which they wish to participate.

Under ESRO members' contributions were based on their gross national products. These were used to finance compulsory projects and the members could in addition take part in optional programs.

Under the accord, ESRO will sign a contract with the United States on Aug. 15 to make the space workshop, the deadline set by the United States.

The ministers also gave their

approval for Europe to build its own satellite launcher, the LES, to reduce dependence on American launchers and to build a satellite for communications between ships and shore.

The conference nearly broke down yesterday after Italy, which had earlier pledged to pay 20 percent of the costs of the space workshop, said it could not confirm the promise until Sept. 15.

But after determined efforts, chairman Charles Hain of Belgium worked out a consensus and the package was approved, subject to final promises by Italy, Sweden, Norway and Denmark about how much they would pay.

Frenchman Skis Down Mt. Blanc

CHAMONIX, France, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—Frenchman Serge Cabat, 32, today became the first man to ski down the almost sheer north face of Mont Blanc's Aiguille Verte, a face which climbs over 5,000 feet.

Mr. Cabat took more than three hours and a thousand tight turns to ski down the perilous face, which slopes at 65 degrees in places.

U.S. Announces Plans to Ease Ban Against the Export of Its Soybeans

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—The United States today announced plans to ease its restrictions on exports of soybeans, beginning next month.

The restrictions, a source of friction between the United States and Japan and European countries, were imposed following massive export orders that forced up the price of the high protein soybeans, which, among other things, are used in animal and poultry feed.

Fearing a shortage at home, the United States in June impos-

ed a complete ban on exports, then announced last month that orders accepted on or before June 13 must be cut back by 50 percent.

Today, the Commerce Department said it would begin immediately issuing licenses for soybean exports for shipment during September, covering the full amount of unfilled orders which had been accepted by exporters on or before June 13.

However, shipments before Sept. 1 must still be cut to 50 percent of the orders.

	O	F
ALGABIVE	29	68 Fair
ANDERSTADN	28	77 Closed
ANDERSSON	33	77 Closed
ATKINS	33	82 Closed
BELAND	38	84 Fair
BELAND	38	84 Fair
BELIN	34	73 Fair
BENNETT	38	77 Closed
BENNETT	38	77 Closed
BENNETT	38	77 Closed
CAIRO	36	78 Fair
CASALANOVA	33	73 Over
COPPENBERG	38	86 Fair
CUNY DES BOIS	38	77 Fair
DUBLIN	18	99 Rate
DOUBBERG	31	70 Closed
DOUBBERG	31	70 Closed
DOUBBERG	31	70 Closed
FRANKFURT	16	79 Fair
GERSKY	22	72 Closed
GERSKY	22	72 Closed
LAS FALKES	20	68 Closed
LASSON	31	70 Closed
LONDON	28	77 Fair
LONDON	28	77 Fair
MILAN	27	81 Fair
MONTREAL	24	78 Fair
MOSCOW	32	72 Closed
MUNICH	32	72 Closed
NEW YORK	28	78 Closed
NICE	27	81 Closed
NICE	27	81 Closed
PARIS	26	79 Closed
PRAGUE	34	78 Fair
ROME	27	81 Fair
ROME	27	81 Fair
STOCKHOLM	38	72 Closed
STOCKHOLM	38	72 Closed
TEHERAN	38	100 Sun
TEHERAN	38	100 Sun
TUNIS	32	90 Closed
TUNIS	32	90 Closed
VIENNA	28	79 Fair
VIENNA	28	79 Fair
WASHINGTON	27	88 Closed
ZURICH	24	75 Fair

(Continued on page 2)

Services' by Gulf & Western Bought for Nixon Campaign

By Nicholas Gage

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (NYT).—Gulf & Western Industries Inc. is asked last year to contribute services to President Nixon's campaign, company sources said today.

They said the request had been made by Herbert W. Kalmach, then the President's personal lawyer, and later by William L. Safire, a special assistant to Mr. Nixon and now a columnist for The New York Times. Federal law prohibits a company from making any contribution to a political campaign.

Both Mr. Safire and Martin S. Davis, a senior vice-president at

Gulf & Western, a conglomerate whose companies include Paramount Pictures, confirmed today that they talked about contributions to the campaign, but Mr. Davis said he could not remember if services had been specifically mentioned.

Didn't Like 'Feel' of It

Other Gulf & Western executives said, however, that Mr. Kalmach and Mr. Safire had solicited such services as campaign films from the company but they were turned down.

Mr. Safire said that he had been asked by Mr. Kalmach to talk with Mr. Davis "in terms of services" and had done so. But after he met with Mr. Davis, he said, he called Mr. Kalmach and told him that he did not want to pursue the matter.

"I just didn't like the feel of it," Mr. Safire recalled. "I didn't know if it was illegal or anything. I had never done any fund raising."

Charles G. Bludhorn, chairman of Gulf & Western, said he was invited by Mr. Kalmach early in 1972 and asked for a personal contribution. Mr. Bludhorn said he had turned him down as he had numerous others from both major parties who had solicited political contributions from him.

"I was very clear to him about it," Mr. Bludhorn said. Mr. Kalmach, who could not be reached for comment, went to other executives in the company, including Mr. Davis, company sources said.

Kalmach Turned Down
Mr. Davis said he had also turned down Mr. Kalmach, but later had gotten a call from Mr. Safire, whom he had known when Mr. Safire was a public relations representative in New York.

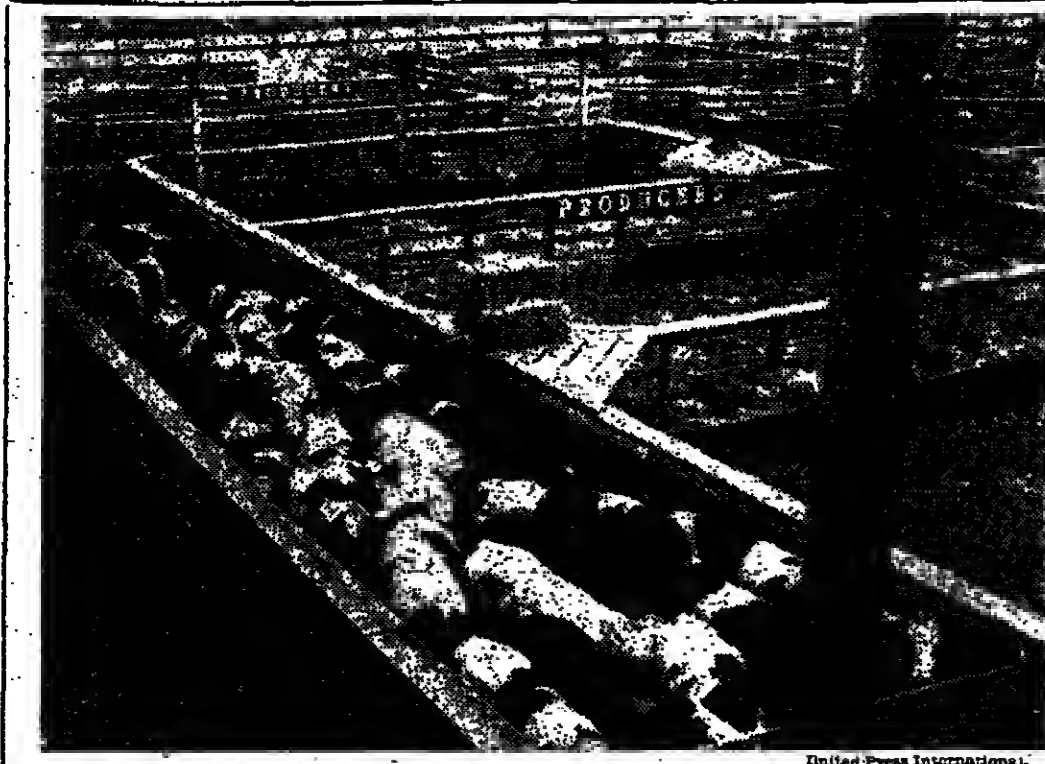
He said that Mr. Safire had come to New York on Feb. 25, 1972, and had met with him at the Four Seasons restaurant.

"We talked about contributions but I don't remember the details," he said. "If services were mentioned, it went by me."

Mr. Safire said that he had stayed away from fund raising while at the White House, but in this one instance he had consented to talk to Mr. Davis when Mr. Kalmach had asked him to do so.

Sources in the company said that Mr. Kalmach had gone to Gulf & Western executives and had asked them to contribute 1 percent of their net worth, or a total of \$100,000.

Mr. Kalmach, it has been disclosed, obtained an illegal corporate contribution of \$55,000 from American Airlines and solicited funds from other companies involved in negotiations with government agencies.



CANADA-BOUND—Cattle waiting at the Union stockyards in Omaha, Neb., for shipment to Canada for slaughtering, processing and eventual resale in the United States. A meat-packing executive described the procedure as a legal black market, as there is no price ceiling on imported meat, as there is on domestic beef.

FBI Agents Found in Closet In 'Gainesville 8' Courthouse

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Aug. 1 (AP).—Six defendants in the "Gainesville Eight" conspiracy trial today asked Congress to halt the trial pending an investigation of two FBI agents who were found with electronic bugging equipment in a room next to the defense attorneys' quarters.

In a telegram to Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D.-N.C., chairman of the Senate Watergate committee, the defendants asked that Congress intervene with U.S. District Court Judge Winston E. Arnoff to force an investigation. The two agents were discovered yesterday in a closet in the federal courthouse here.

Judge Arnoff ruled yesterday that the discovery of the agents "has nothing to do with the case." He refused to order an investigation or to suspend the trial of seven Vietnam Veterans Against the War and a sympathizer who are accused of plotting violence during the 1972 Republican National Convention.

Judge Arnoff said, however, that "if Sam Ervin's committee wants any transcripts, I'll let him have them." He said he intended to complete jury selection but would consider a recess for a probe of the FBI agents' activities.

In a Broom Closet
U.S. marshals said today they found the FBI agents in a broom closet in the courthouse building with their electronic

equipment plugged into telephone lines with boxes. Defense attorneys were huddled in conference nearby.

The marshals said the agents carried a suitcase filled with two amplifiers, a battery, a transmitter and receiver, a blowtorch, earphones, a small radio and assorted tools and phone jacks.

Agents Carl Eklund and Robert Romano said they were "checking FBI phone lines." The FBI has an office on the third floor of the building where the conspiracy trial is being held.

"These two men were found with electronic eavesdropping equipment next to our office and we were trying to find out what they were doing," said Larry Turner, attorney for one of the defendants.

Judge Arnoff, who held a hearing in his chambers today at the request of the defense, rejected motions by Mr. Turner to impound the agents' suitcase or have their equipment examined by an electronics expert.

"I can't see the materiality of what you are asking," he said, charging that the defense attorneys were "making mountains out of molehills."

He also refused to allow the agents to answer most of the defense attorneys' questions. W. M. Alexander, special agent in charge of the FBI office in Jacksonville, said the agents were "making a routine check of FBI telephone lines for any bugs."

Skylab Crew Shakes Ills, Starts Tests

SPACE CENTER, Houston Aug. 1 (AP).—Medical experiments to check the Skylab-2 astronauts' adaptation to weightlessness began today as a troublesome bout of motion sickness appeared to have run its course.

It was the first day since the start of the mission on Saturday that all three crewmen said they felt fine.

Because the astronauts were still having some difficulty eating full meals, mission doctors instructed them to eat smaller amounts in as many as six meals during the day.

On awakening this morning, Dr. Owen K. Garriott told mission control:

"The biomedical people will be more happy this morning. We're all feeling in very good shape."

Dr. Garriott, a solar physicist who has been given basic medical training, directed the first medical experiments of the planned 59-day flight.

Vestibular System
In one of the experiments, he and Marine Maj. Jack R. Louma served as subjects in a test of the vestibular system—the apparatus in the middle ear which, in the earth's gravity, indicates which direction is up and which is down.

It is the disorientation of this system because of weightlessness that has produced motion sickness in the crew.

Navy Capt. Alan L. Bean, the Skylab-2 commander, was not scheduled for medical experiments today. He tried to fix a humidity-control system.

Mission planners say this system must be fixed before Dr. Garriott and Maj. Louma can leave the space station to perform maintenance outside. During the space walk rescheduled for Saturday, the two astronauts will erect a new sun shade and load film in a set of astronomical cameras.

Cosmos-578 Launched
MOSCOW, Aug. 1 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos-578, another in its series of unmanned earth satellites. Tass said. As usual, there was no comment on its mission.

Podgorny Given U.S. Moon Rock

MOSCOW, Aug. 1 (UPI).—The United States, expressing its hopes for a "world of peace," today turned over to President Nikolai V. Podgorny a sample of moon rock and a Soviet flag taken to the moon by the Apollo-17 astronauts.

At a Kremlin ceremony, U.S. Charge d'Affaires Adolph Dubois handed over a plaque, the sample, the flag and a personal letter from President Nixon. Mr. Podgorny did not immediately open the letter.

The Soviet flag presented to Mr. Podgorny was one of many national flags carried by the astronauts.

Judge Dismisses Sterilization Suit

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 1 (UPI).—A federal judge yesterday dismissed a \$5-million suit filed on behalf of two teen-age girls with the stipulation that a local agency halt sterilizations from minors without guidelines from federal funding agencies.

In dismissing the suit, U.S. District Judge Robert Varner left the way clear for attorneys for Minnie and Mary Alice Reif to seek damages in other suits.

Judge Varner prohibited new claims being filed against the Montgomery Community Action Committee, Inc., and its family planning agency with the stipulation the MCAC "shall not perform sterilization operations solely for birth control purposes on minors or persons unable to give legal consent without guidelines from appropriate federal agency funding."

Argentinairate at U.S. Memos. Bombs Greet Anniversary In N. Ireland

By Jonathan Kandell

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 1 (NYT).—The American Embassy here has sparked a diplomatic incident by handing the Argentine government a series of memoranda warning that bills about to be passed by the Peronist-controlled Congress will have a detrimental effect on foreign investment in Argentina.

A mass-circulated daily newspaper called Cronica yesterday quoted Finance Minister Jose Gelbard as characterizing the American Embassy memorandums as "improper intrusion in the internal affairs of our country. The content of the mentioned documents contains expressions that represent veiled threats," Mr. Gelbard said.

The documents were handed to the Finance Ministry several days ago by Max V. Krebs, who is the embassy's charge d'affaires in the absence of the Argentine ambassador, John D. Lodge.

[The Argentine Foreign Ministry said today that it had protested to the United States over the incident and that Mr. Krebs had apologized and had promised that such incidents would not recur. Reuters reported. Foreign Minister Alberto Juan Vignes summoned Mr. Krebs and told him that such foreign criticism was unacceptable to Argentina, Reuters said.]

'Adverse Effects'

"In recent conversations with functionaries of the Argentine government, members of this embassy have commented on the potentially adverse effects which, from their point of view, the projected laws could have on [foreign] enterprises and investments and ultimately on the republic as well," Mr. Krebs wrote in a note to Mr. Gelbard, excerpted in Cronica.

The American Embassy declined to comment on the local news reports, but reliable political sources said that Mr. Krebs' note had been accurately quoted by Cronica and that the timing of the memoranda coincided with Argentine congressional deliberations beginning this week on draft bills affecting foreign investment.

The aspects of the draft legislation that were singled out in

the American Embassy memoranda concerned proposed restrictions on foreign investments and the nationalization of several banks now controlled by foreign enterprises.

One legislative bill would provide for the return to Argentine hands of eight banks which have come under foreign control since 1966, when a military government took over here.

The bill calls for their assets to be expropriated and for payments to be made after negotiations between the foreign investors and the Central Bank of Argentina.

Among the American banks that have an interest in some of the eight banks subject to nationalization are Chase Manhattan, First National City Bank and the Morgan Guaranty Bank.

The total value of the assets involved in the eight banks has not yet been determined by the Argentine government or other private sources.

Senators Probe Spying by U.S. On W. Germans

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—Two Senate committees have begun a quiet investigation into U.S. Army spying on civilians in West Germany, informed congressional sources said today.

The sources said that information, including reports on wiretapping, was given to the Senate Armed Services Committee by Republican Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr. of Connecticut and Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts, who recently visited West Germany.

Reports of U.S. wiretapping and bugging in West Germany also are being quietly investigated by the Senate subcommittee on human rights. The West German government has announced that it, too, is conducting a probe into the U.S. counter-espionage operations, including the tapping of civilian phones and the infiltration of local organizations by American agents.

At the same time, a government report said a total of 1,456 persons have been charged with offenses since the army stormed into the Catholic "no go" areas in Belfast and Londonderry exactly a year ago.

Meanwhile, the militant Protestant leader, William Craig, outlined new plans to paralyze the workings of Northern Ireland's new assembly. He said he would seek a high court injunction to prevent the assembly accepting a directive from British administrator William Whitelaw.

The directive says a committee should be selected by the speaker to draw up standing orders for the conduct of the assembly's business. Mr. Craig, warning the assembly itself should elect the committee. The assembly's first session ended in confusion and uproar yesterday.

1 Year After Troops Took 'No Go' Areas

BELFAST, Aug. 1 (AP).—Bombs exploded in Belfast and Londonderry today during a day of demonstrations by Catholics to mark the anniversary of the British Army's occupation of the "no go" areas formerly controlled by the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

A bar and a restaurant in Londonderry were wrecked by explosions. A suitcase bomb damaged a tire depot near downtown Belfast. In both cases warnings were given and there were no casualties.

The British Army also announced it had arrested a suspected leader of the Ulster Freedom Fighters, an extreme Protestant group which has claimed responsibility for several of Northern Ireland's sectarian killings. The man, Jackie Watson, had been high on the army's wanted list.

"We now believe we have got the hierarchy of the group, and indeed many of the middle ranks under lock and key," an army officer claimed.

British Charge 1,456
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Vitamins A and D, in Large Doses, Limited by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (UPI).—The U.S. Food and Drug Administration ordered today that high doses of vitamins A and D be placed on a prescription-only basis. It also laid down plans for other general restrictions on the sale of vitamins.

The order takes effect in 60 days. It also laid down plans for other restrictions on the sale of vitamins, to take effect at the end of 1974.

The FDA said that there was evidence that vitamin A in high doses can cause pressure inside the skull that may mimic the symptoms of a brain tumor, and also may cause retarded growth in children. Vitamin D in high doses also has been known to retard mental and physical growth in children, the agency said.

Riot Continues at Prison in Oklahoma

MCLESTER, Okla., Aug. 1 (AP).—Rebellious convicts held a section of the yard at the riot-ravaged Oklahoma State Penitentiary today and a state official said. "We haven't got any way to keep them from killing each other."

There are 750 inmates in there and we're not going to lose some highway patrolmen or national guardsmen trying to save a couple of inmates," said Ed Hardy, Gov. David Hall's press secretary. "We'll help them if we can."

He said the other 900 prisoners were quiet in their cell blocks and other officials said some of these prisoners and some trustees were being moved elsewhere. They declined to say where.

Prisoners in the unsecured yard area were armed with steel rods, bricks and concrete chunks taken from ruined buildings, officials said. "We're not going in there," said Capt. Jim Haney, National Guard information officer. "If we take four or five guys in there with weapons, they'll take them just like that."

Kenneth Vanhook, information director for the highway patrol, said a chain-link fence had been installed to confine the convicts. He estimated there were 650 inmates in the fenced area.

Mr. Hardy disclosed that a convict was stabbed to death last night by another inmate. The killing brought the death toll to three since the rioting and burning began Friday.

Mr. Hardy said National Guard troops were going through the rubble of a dozen burned buildings looking for additional bodies. Damage was estimated at more than \$30 million.

Colby Confirmed As CIA Director

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—The Senate today confirmed the nomination of William Colby as director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

His nomination was approved by a vote of 83-13. The 13 were all Democrats, among them Sen. Edward Kennedy, D.-Mass.

The nomination of Mr. Colby, who is the CIA deputy director, had been questioned by some senators because of his involvement in the Phoenix program in South Vietnam between 1963 and 1971 which involved efforts to break up the command organization of the Viet Cong. Critics of the program claimed it was merely a cover for political assassination. This was denied by Mr. Colby.

During the conference, which lasted about two hours, the inmates aired complaints about the general treatment of prisoners, food and medical facilities, conditions at a building used for solitary confinement and alleged attempts by guards to cause black, white and Mexican-American inmates to fight among themselves.

Prison officials said the four men were taken hostage in the prison laundry following an outbreak of violence that began shortly before noon in the dining hall. They said about 100 of the prison's 2,178 inmates took part in the disturbance.

Five guards were injured in the disturbance as they attempted to force convicts back into their cells, the officials said.

They said about 15 minutes after the hostages were taken, Wayne G. Sells, 40, a retired military man who had served as a guard for less than a year, was stabbed to death in a cellblock described as housing "normal" inmates.

One of the inmates was said to have reached through a cell door to stab Mr. Sells.

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Two U.S. Food Experts Differ On Future of World Supplies

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (WP)—While an Agriculture Department official expressed cautious optimism about the world food supply in the next 10 years, the president of the Overseas Development Council pointed out that a finite amount of arable land combined with a growing population could present major problems.

James Grant, the ODC president, told a joint hearing by two House subcommittees on the world food situation that demand is growing by 2 1/3 percent, or 30 million tons, a year. He attributed the growing demand to population increase and the rising

affluence of Western Europe and Japan.

But Mr. Grant said that apart from the 19 million acres set aside by the government in this country, only Brazil and Africa have tillable land that is not being planted. Mr. Grant also said the limit of increasing acreage yield by low-cost means had about been reached, but he cited soybeans as one crop where acreage yield had not been boosted as much as might be possible.

He said the world fish catch had tripled in 20 years, from 20 to 60 million tons between 1940 and 1960. But he noted that the rise in the catch was tapering off, possibly from overharvesting, a factor which affected the anchovy catch off Peru. Anchovies are processed as animal feed.

There has been a basic switch from oversupply to a tight situation, Mr. Grant said.

But an Agriculture Department official was more optimistic.

Recovery in Grains

Andrew J. Mair, deputy assistant secretary for international affairs and commodity programs, said the current forecast for the 1973-74 crop year "indicated not only a recovery of wheat and feed-grain crops throughout the world, but a record level, which about matches the increase in world population since 1971 and 1972."

Mr. Mair predicted that meat supplies would also improve but indicated demand would keep world prices high through most of the year.

The forecast was based "in good part" on the performance of American farmers who planted 25 million more acres this year than last in grains, feed grains and soybeans, Mr. Mair said.

With no government land idle next year, there will be an additional 19 million acres available for production in 1974, Mr. Mair said.

For the Soviet Union, based on July 1 conditions, Mr. Mair estimated that "total gross grain production in 1973 should reach a new high of 195 million tons." He said Soviet grain imports would still be substantial but down sharply from 1972.

He also predicted that China would have a good rice and winter wheat crop.

Canada and Australia will have increases in wheat production, with Australia showing as much as a 70 percent increase over last year's poor crop.

But Western Europe and the Southern Hemisphere will show a slight decline. He predicted that the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe will be close to self-sufficiency in grains by 1980.

West African Famine Said To Be Curbed

UN Asserts Relief Must Be Continued

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, Aug. 1 (AP)—United Nations officials expressed the view here yesterday that the threat of widespread death by starvation because of the drought in West Africa is now "under control."

The officials said, however, that relief to the African states threatened by famine must continue at the current pace at least through September to avert starvation.

A "massive airlift" is not necessary, said Trevor Page, the chief logistics officer for relief operations of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization.

Selective airlifts now underway to hard-pressed northern Niger and Mali and internal mercy flights in several other countries, however, will have to continue because of difficulties in transporting food by road to remote regions, he said.

Plane to Mouth

People in the Agades region of northern Niger and the Gourma region of Mali, he said, are currently being fed "plane-to-mouth."

Smaller airlifts in Mauritania, Upper Volta and Chad will have to be continued through the rainy season which makes most of Africa's dirt roads impassable, he said.

The six nations worst hit by the four-year-old drought in the sub-Saharan region of West Africa are Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger and Chad.

A committee grouping the six nations ended a two-day meeting here yesterday with UN officials, transporters and representatives of the major donors behind the vast international relief effort now in operation.

"After this meeting we think it's possible to provide food in sufficient quantities to avert any massive starvation deaths," Mr. Page said.

UN officials said it was doubtful that large numbers had died of outright starvation although several thousand have reportedly died from diseases such as cholera and measles made more virulent by the weakened condition of those suffering malnutrition.

N.Y. Woman Charged in Poisoning 2 Wolves Used to Promote Wildlife

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—A 70-year-old woman has been charged in the deaths by poison of two wolves used to promote legislation to protect endangered species.

Police would not identify the woman who led them to arrest Pauline Hallinger last night. They said that Mrs. Hallinger had been charged with criminal mischief and burglary.

The wolves, Clem and Jeffery, were found dead Sunday. Autopsies showed that they had been fed chicken necks containing strychnine.

They had returned from a month-long tour of Canada the day before and had been left overnight in a van parked near the Brooklyn home of Anthony Nocera, East Coast coordinator of the North American Association for the Preservation of Predatory Animals.

Police said that Mrs. Hallinger, who lives in the same building as Mr. Nocera, was charged with burglary because the rear door of the van had been broken open.

Mr. Nocera said that Clem and Jeffery had toured the country for three years and had been petted by 3 million children. He said that he would continue the tour with another wolf, Rocky, a nephew of Jeffery.

"John Harris said I feel as if we both had just lost two sons," Mr. Nocera said. "But the real tragedy is that the children of America just lost two of their only real contacts with wildlife education. These were the most famous animals in this country, besides Lassie and Flipper."

"Over three million children have petted them," Mr. Nocera said of Clem and Jeffery. Besides thousands of schools in the United States and Canada, they had appeared at zoos and science academies in many cities and traveled to 30 states and nearly all the Canadian provinces in the past year. They were at Madison Square Garden in New York City last fall for a wildlife exhibit and, last spring, went to the Minnesota Legislature, where they were welcomed as official lobbyists.

E. German Head of State

Walter Ulbricht Dies at 80; Builder of Berlin Wall

(Continued from Page 1)

To spread the doctrine of Marxism-Leninism throughout the German lands, he became the politician most responsible for cementing the split of postwar Germany—literally cementing it with the wall that divides Berlin into East and West and the wall that divides East Germany from West Germany.

He will remain in German memory as the wall-builder. Even his last domicile at Wandlitz, northeast of Berlin, had a high wall around it. He will be remembered also by generations of Germans for his wiry beard trimmed close in the imperial style, for his fluting, stinging sarcasm and for his paternalistic pronouncements on every phase of East German life from love to sports, from cybernetics to dance music.

His manner of rule was in the classic German tradition of autocracy, even though he did not always practice the absolutism that he preached.

Respected, Detested

Toward the end, he was respected as much as he was detested. His qualities were very German in many ways: diligence, persistence, a passion for tidiness and orderliness, a superb sense of organization and, at bottom, a manifest feeling of national pride.

However, "an" German quality that earned him the hatred of the West was his keen knowledge of the power of his enemies, which enabled him to beat tactical retreats at the critical moment in the never-ending intrigues of Communist power politics.

By the same token, it was his failure to maintain this cunning that proved his undoing. He overruled his personal authority within his own party and with his Soviet allies. He fell out with both his own people and the Russians and, after some bruising struggles, was quietly ousted as party leader on May 3, 1971, to be replaced by Erich Honecker.

But as the nominal father of the East German Communist state and its party, he could hardly be treated like some of his less fortunate East European counterparts. While the others landed in what Communists call "the dustheap of history," Mr. Ulbricht got an almost capitalist kick upstairs. He was elevated to honorary chairmanship of his Socialist Unity party and left to linger on as the ceremonial chief of state as Chairman of the State Council.

Yet with the putative honor came humiliation. Speaking in June, 1971, at the party's eighth congress, which Mr. Ulbricht himself had intended to run, Mr. Honecker accused him of "abuse of the collective" through high and mighty behavior. His successor added drily that Mr. Ulbricht was being retained in the Politburo to be taught "the importance of the party collective." One early effect of this teaching was considerable silence on the part of the once glib Mr. Ulbricht.

Walter Ulbricht was born June 30, 1893, in Leipzig's proletarian district of Namdorn. His father, Ernst, was a member of the Social Democratic party. His mother, Pauline, had quit the Lutheran Church to conform with the socialist views of religion.

The family's poverty forced young Ulbricht to leave school after eight years and apprentice himself to a cabinetmaker. About this time, in 1907, he joined the Workers' Gymnasium Association of Leipzig, which also conducted political seminars.

Later he joined the Socialist Workers Youth, and graduated to the Social Democratic party in 1912. His journeyman years before World War I gave him the chance to visit Austria, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and the Netherlands.

He first demonstrated his consequential radicalism in 1914 when, following the policy of the Socialist leader Karl Liebknecht, he polemized against the Social Democratic party's approval of credits for Kaiser Wilhelm's war machine.

He was called up in 1915 and served on the Macedonian front, where he contracted malaria. He deserted in 1918, was caught and was sentenced to two months.

The November, 1918, uprising of German workers and soldiers against the Empire found Mr. Ulbricht in Belgium, again behind bars. He escaped, went home and immediately became active in Leipzig's Workers and Soldiers Council. He was already a member of the Leninist group called Spartacus, led by Mr. Liebknecht, within the party. The Spartacists became the nucleus of the German Communist party, founded Dec. 30, 1918, and Mr. Ulbricht was a founding member of the Communist organization in Leipzig a few days later.

Then as later, he was a tireless worker, organizing party cells in factories in Thuringia and Saxony and for his paternalistic pronouncements on every phase of East German life from love to sports, from cybernetics to dance music.

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Walter Ulbricht



Walter Ulbricht

passed before he assumed the posts of head of state and chairmanship of the National Defense Council.

But his hand was on the East German throttle all the time, and his influence was detectable in key decisions affecting central economic planning, forced socialization measures and the secret build-up of army cadres.

His position was imperiled in 1963, when on June 17 the construction workers in East Berlin's Stalinallee staged a protest against increased work norms that swiftly developed into a countryside uprising. Yet there seemed to be no alternative to Mr. Ulbricht and, 13 days after Soviet tanks had saved his neck from the East Germans, he was permitted to present himself the Order of Hero of Labor.

From 1945 and 1946 on, his main efforts were to build up and consolidate Communist rule in the Soviet zone of Germany. But whenever there was an opportunity he adopted an "all-German" stance, as in his bid for a confederation of the German states in 1957.

Conflict With Russians

Ultimately, Mr. Ulbricht's special approach toward West Germany brought him into conflict with his Russian overlords. In 1970 he adamantly insisted on extracting diplomatic recognition of his state from Bonn and the transformation of West Berlin into a kind of third German state. Both demands went well beyond Soviet plans and contributed substantially to his final falling out with the Kremlin.

His faithfulness to his Russian mentors knew no bounds in those days, and he wrote in defense of Stalin's 1953 nonaggression pact with Hitler. Yet when the Wehrmacht attacked the Soviet Union, he joined the political administration of the Red Army and was at the front at Stalingrad, doing propaganda work among German prisoners of war. He helped organize the National Committee of Free Germany among prisoners who were chosen for schooling "anti-fascists" and, eventually, Communists.

By 1944, Mr. Ulbricht had emerged clearly as Stalin's choice to lead the German Communists in the postwar world. The premier, Joseph Stalin, had named him to the Politburo and the State Council. He was shot by SS guards at Buchenwald, a fellow exile, Wilhelm Pieck, was better known but less capable and therefore designated for ceremonial posts.

So it was that Mr. Ulbricht returned with nine other German Communists on a Soviet plane to Germany soil on April 30, 1945. The Ulbricht group was to be the cadre that implemented Soviet designs for postwar Germany.

Initially he stayed in the background, manipulating the German Communist takeover of civil administration and the first land reform depriving his landowners of their properties.

His official posts were at the second level—vice-chairman of the forced-draft coalition of Social Democrats and Communists that was baptized the Socialist Unity party in 1946, and deputy minister of the German Democratic Republic when it was set up in 1949.

Not until 1950 did he step forward as general secretary of the Communist-dominated Socialist Unity party. Another decade

of German workers and soldiers against the Empire found Mr. Ulbricht in Belgium, again behind bars. He escaped, went home and immediately became active in Leipzig's Workers and Soldiers Council. He was already a member of the Leninist group called Spartacus, led by Mr. Liebknecht, within the party. The Spartacists became the nucleus of the German Communist party, founded Dec. 30, 1918, and Mr. Ulbricht was a founding member of the Communist organization in Leipzig a few days later.

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U.S. Evicting Squatters In Canal Zone

Move Sparks New Rift With Panama

By Francis B. Kent

PANAMA CITY, Aug. 1.—With the atmosphere here already tense, U. S. military authorities have embarked on a campaign to evict Panamanian squatters from two sectors of the Canal Zone.

U. S. and Panamanian officials have expressed confidence that the operation can be carried out without incident, but the Panamanian government has lodged an official protest.

The effort to clear the area begins as the two governments are deadlocked in delicate negotiations to draft a new treaty with respect to the Panama Canal and the 500-square-mile zone in which the United States exercises sovereign rights.

At the headquarters of U. S. Southern Command, based at Quarry Heights in the zone, spokesmen declined to discuss the situation. It was learned, however, that the order to clear the squatters was aimed at peasants working land reserved as an aerial gunnery range as in a tract set aside for infant maneuvers.

"If somebody got hurt in one of these areas, we'd be in trouble," an American officer marked privately.

Yet Panama's Foreign Minister Juan Antonio Tack had protested to the U. S. Embassy and told the peasants that the Panamanians will protect their rights. "What these rights might be in the legal sense, Mr. Tack did not specify, but Panama had long contended that the Canal Zone is Panamanian territory."

This view runs directly counter to the U. S. position, which, based on a 1903 treaty specifying that Panama "grants to the United States all rights, power and authority within the zone which the United States may possess and exercise if it were the sovereign of the territory."

"The U. S. military started no firing squads in June that it would be given what was considered a reasonable time to harvest their own corn, rice beans and other vegetables, but that they must go."

About 1000 have already been handed into magistrate court in the zone and fined or sentenced to 30-day jail terms, which were almost all suspended.

Beirut Takeover Sidestepped by U.S.-Owned Firm

BEIRUT, Aug. 1 (UPI)—Lebanese government officials today from seeking the assets of the American-owned Mediterranean Refining Co. (Medreco) near Beirut. The company agreed to a time-operating pending final negotiation, a Medreco spokesman said.

"We resumed operations usual after a half-hour shutdown at midnight and our installations and personnel remain under company control," a spokesman said.

The brief shutdown was latest chapter in a long war between the Lebanese government and Medreco, owned by Mobil Oil and Caltex. The American company is demanding higher prices for its refined products to compensate for losses from a crude oil price hike.

Following the brief shutdown, Lebanese President Suleiman Franj signed a decree authorizing takeover of the installations if Medreco persisted with closure.

Expert on Bomb Killed in Cyprus

PRASSTO, Cyprus, Aug. 1 (AP)—The top bomb disposal expert in Cyprus was killed today as his assistant seriously injured they were dismantling a bomb.

Supt. Loukas Hajilouzos, 55, the first policeman to be killed since the EOKA underground Gen. George Grivas launched campaign to overthrow Cypriot President Makarios last Dec. 19.

The bomb was one of 14 tons overnight by President Makarios supporters in this village and the nearby town of Morphou, cars, shops and houses of G. Grivas's sympathizers.

Greek Unit Appeals For Vote Annulment

ATHENS, Aug. 1 (Reuters)—The Committee for the Restoration of Democratic Legality in Greece today filed an appeal with the Supreme Court asking it to annul the results of referendum Sunday which ended the monarchy.

The appeal was filed by a group of 100 members of parliament who asserted that the referendum took place both before and during the voting.

A majority of 78.4 percent voted to seal the abolition of the monarchy, to approve constitutional changes and to elect President George Papadopoulos as president of the republic.

Singapore-Vietnam Tie

SINGAPORE, Aug. 1 (AP)—Singapore announced today the establishment of full diplomatic relations with both North Vietnam and South Vietnam.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Managing Director Designate

New British Hydraulics Company. Salary negotiable, probably £6-7,000

The new Company is to be established by a major British engineering group, and will be backed by a very substantial investment in plant, machinery and personnel.

This is, therefore, a unique opportunity to build a new manufacturing enterprise on a solid, well organized foundation, and our client is justifiably demanding exceptional managerial and engineering talents in candidates for the post of Managing Director Designate.

The successful applicant will accept overall responsibility for the Company's profitable operation. Projected annual turnover within 3-5 years is £35 million. Accurate forward planning, vigorous new business drive, sales policies geared to maximum profitability, and good staff and client relations will all be essential to that target's achievement.

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One Woman Who Hated 'Cat Dancing'

By Judy Klemsrud

NEW YORK (NYT)—She is one of those women, shrewish, silver-haired, 50-plus, the kind of woman who really does get better instead of older, the kind who flock around at parties even when the room is filled with long-haired young things with legs that never quit. "Handsome," you would probably call her, and charming, and cerebral and, most recently, an angry feminist.

She is Eleanor Perry, one of the most successful of Hollywood's hand-picked women screenwriters, but right now she is not feeling very successful. In fact, she is seething as she paces around her glamorous, Central Park South penthouse apartment.

She is mad because she feels she was mistreated—mainly because she is a woman—during the production of "The Man Who Loved Cat Dancing," which she wrote at least wrote parts of, and co-produced with Martin Poll. The film, starring Burt Reynolds and Sarah Miles, was almost universally despised by the critics, who uncharitably kept repeating two particular lines of dialogue, which Mrs. Perry screams she didn't write. "Why do people fall in love?" Sarah Miles asks Reynolds. "Damned if I know," says he. "I suppose it's like two drops of rain that fall and run together and become one." But still, it is the kind of love Western that will probably draw them in droves to Midwestern movie houses on hot Saturday nights.

It was her first major film effort since divorce split up the Frank and Eleanor Perry set two years ago, and that's probably one reason she wanted the critics to put over "Cat." And then there is that old saying in the writers' world that you are only as good as your last story for book, or play, or movie, or whatever, and what writer wants to be remembered for a critical bomb, especially when she has "David and Lisa" and "Last Summer" and "Diary of a Mad Housewife" among her laurels?

An Associate

Anyway, Mrs. Perry seems to want to get something off her chest, which is semi-exposed in a low-cut, navy body suit worn with white summer pants. "The problem was my so-called associate, Martin Poll," she says. "I

owned the property and took it to him, but he acted as though I didn't exist. I'll refer to him from now on as 'my associate.' He said we'd be partners 50-50, down the line. He said he was mad about the property and he'd get us a deal. Indeed he did. He got us a deal at Metro very quickly. I went to work.

"We were put in the old Thalberg building on the Metro lot, and a sign on it said, 'Cat Dancing'—Martin Poll. When I drove in the lot and said I was Eleanor Perry, the guard told me, 'Park there, and it must have been half a mile away. I thought for a while I was being oppressed as a writer. I'm used to that. Writers are the low men on the totem pole in the whole Hollywood hierarchy, as you've probably been told. Finally, I said I wanted my name on the building. The next day, almost everybody's name was on the building and mine was on the bottom. I took it out and stuck it under Martin Poll's. It was my big gesture of the week.

"The only reason I wanted to co-produce was to have some clout, the way I used to with Frank, when we would consult about the script and casting. But I never had one approval! I never knew what was happening. I'd go to a party in Beverly Hills on the weekend, and someone would say, 'I hear Jack Warden's in your picture, and I'd say, 'He is.' I learned about all of the casting at parties.

"I didn't go to location shooting in Gila Bend, Ariz., and one day I got a telephone call from there. My associate said George was rewriting his scenes. I said, 'George who?' and he said, 'George Hamilton. He's playing Catherine's husband.' After that, I didn't have much to do with it."

"There was talk that Burt Reynolds was dissatisfied with the script," she goes on. "I said, 'I'm the writer, why don't I meet with him?' My associate said, 'He doesn't want to work with you. He wants to work with a man.' My associate kept implying that I didn't know Westerns, as though there was something mystical about Westerns, that

only jocks can write Westerns. I can write this sagebrush crap. I know the proper curse words. Finally one night after a long drink, I called Burt and he said, 'What do you mean? I wonder why you weren't here. Why weren't you here?'

Then my associate told me that Richard Sarafian, the director, didn't want to work with me; he wanted to work with a man. I started to scream. If I ever hear that again, I don't know what I'm going to do. When I finally saw Sarafian, he said it wasn't true, and we got along very well."

However, other writers were assigned to the script—several, in fact, all of them men who were supposed to do "the sagebrush stuff." Among them was Bill Norton, who asked for a share of the credit for the final version. Mrs. Perry protested, forcing the matter to arbitration by the Writers Guild of America West, which ruled, perhaps unfortunately, in her favor. Others who wrote drafts of the script were Sarah Miles's husband, Robert Bolt ("He did all the good looks and forsooth stuff," Eleanor says), Tracy Keenan Wynn, Steve "Save the Tiger" Shagan, and Brian Koppelman, director of "X. Y. and Zee."

"For all I know, the plumber in Gila Bend was writing the script," Mrs. Perry says, her hands flailing the air. "To say it's Kafkaesque is a cliché. It's like fighting a bowl of lapicras. My theory has always been that making a movie was half the fun—it's the greatest feeling in the world creating a picture with people you love and adore, but this was a bitter, demoralizing, eretion experience."

The Present

But the past is the past. According to rumors, there was recently a young man in her life, but she scoffs that story very quickly. "That's not true—he's my age!"

"Who's he?" "Smile. I won't tell—but it's not Dick Nixon. Really, I've had it with younger men. I always have loved older men. People made such a big thing about it with Frank and me (she was 16 years older than he) that I began to feel like a monument."

Burtons to File for Divorce... 'Amiably'

By Cass Vanz

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (UPI)—Elizabeth Taylor, 41, and Richard Burton, 47, plan a divorce, bringing to an end one of the world's most highly publicized love affairs and marriages, their lawyer said yesterday.

Announcement of divorce plans by attorney Aaron Frosch, who represents both movie stars, signaled the failure of their reconciliation attempts in Rome, the city where their romance began nearly a decade ago during filming of the movie "Cleopatra," when both were married to others.

The announcement did not give a reason for the split-up and did not mention Mr. Burton's drinking, which the couple's press agent said was "a contributing factor" to a brief separation of the couple in July.

"Richard had not been drinking for several weeks," said the agent, John Springer, who has represented the actor for 15 years and Miss Taylor since their marriage nine years ago.

Monday Night

The break apparently occurred Monday night when Miss Taylor left the villa of Sophia Loren and Carlo Ponti outside of Rome and checked into the Grand Hotel there. Mr. Burton, according to Mr. Springer, has remained at the villa.

Mr. Frosch said, "They are very amiable toward each other and no third party exists in either case."

Mr. Springer said that Mr. Frosch was expected in the next few weeks to file divorce papers in Switzerland where the Burtons have their legal residence.

The Burtons had been in Rome together for the last 11 days.

Belgian National Opera

The Belgian National Opera's 1973-74 plans include productions of Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande," Prokofiev's "Peter and the Wolf," Hindemith's children's opera "We Build a City," Verdi's "Don Carlo," Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin," among others, on the opera program. Maurice Béjart's Ballet of the 20th Century will give three different programs, one of them a revival of his "Messe Pour le Temps Présent."



Burtons in May
...on a balcony in Venice.

following a 17-day separation that Miss Taylor had said was necessary because "maybe we loved each other too much."

Even dedicated Burton-Taylor watchers were surprised by the divorce announcement.

Typical of them was a close friend and business associate who said he was convinced the marriage broke up because of "excessive wear and tear."

"Every marriage has its frictions, but these are magnified when you live together, work together, play together and are in each other's pockets 24 hours a day," the friend told United Press International on condition he was not identified.

No Third Party

"There is absolutely no other man or woman involved. Nor is there any financial strain."

"If you put their blessings down on paper it would be hard to think of a couple less likely to seek a divorce."

"They lead a life as luxurious and important as they want it to be. They love their children



Eleanor Perry.

"Really, age is totally irrelevant," she goes on. "There are so many things I like. I've never been happier. The 50s are great, they really are great. If you like what you're doing, it's really great."

A newcomer to the women's movement, Mrs. Perry tends to blame herself and her former unbalanced consciousness for the breakup of her marriage. "I go around as a feminist, a female analyst who treats many creative people," she says. "For years, she had been giving me the feminist line, and for years, I was resisting it. I thought if you were married, you were symbiotically attached to your husband. It wasn't Frank who did it to me, I did it to myself. I was an absolute square. If I was on a set, I'd say, 'Don't ask me questions, I'm only a writer.'"

"The joke came when Frank came home from making 'Doc' in Spain and said he wasn't going to live here anymore. All of a sudden,

what Dr. Freeman said came rushing in. I shouldn't have been just a second-class reflection of him."

Once Mrs. Perry became involved with the women's movement, she became involved with a vengeance. She was a leader of a feminist protest at the 1972 Cannes Film Festival, at which a group of women sprayed red paint over the three breasts of a nude woman in a poster advertising Fellini's "Roma." She carried a sign that said, "Women are People, Not Dirty Jokes." And she nailed feminist posters to the walls of her apartment's office, including a gift poster from Betty Friedan showing Golda Meir with the slogan, "But Can She Type?"

Mrs. Perry was born Eleanor Rosenfeld in Cleveland, the daughter of a pharmaceutical company executive. She received a master's degree in psychiatric social work from Western Reserve University, then married Lee Bayer (rhymes with "higher"), a lawyer. They had two children, Bill and Ann, both of whom are now writers in their early 30s.

Mrs. Perry was one of the den mothers of Cleveland's literary/theatrical crowd. She wrote four mystery thrillers under the pen name of O. W. Bayer, and, later, several plays. One of them, "Third Best Sport," brought her to New York in 1959 when it was produced by the Theater Guild here. She soon met a young producer named Frank Perry, and never returned to Cleveland.

A Big Hurdle Jumped In Camera Technology

By Wayne Warga

HOLLYWOOD—Robert Gottschalk, 55, is a failed actor. It's just as well, because his attempts at breaking into show business were at best rather halfhearted.

Today Mr. Gottschalk is quite bald, quite retiring and very, very powerful in the picture business. He is the president—and chief innovator—of Panavision.

His latest innovation is certain to bring major changes to the laborious process of making pictures. His cameras have set the standard for film-making around the world. Mr. Gottschalk himself has lost the exact count, but to date he calculates that more than 1,500 feature films have been made using his rented cameras. Certainly, he dominates the industry.

Until the past few months, Panavision's most popular camera was the Panavision Silent Reflex. The company has 70 and they are always booked well in advance.

What Mr. Gottschalk has done is finally get across the last big hurdle in camera technology. The big cameras—Panavision's Silent Reflex weighs 100 pounds—film silently; dialogue could be recorded without interference while they operated.

Until Now

What has been impossible until now is to invent a silent running camera which is so light that it can be hand-held. Previously, nearly anything filmed with a small camera (small because of cramped filming quarters or hand-held for certain effect) had to be rerecorded for proper sound. Dubbing was long, laborious and expensive. What ideally has been needed is a small, versatile and silent camera.

"Time is money in this business," Mr. Gottschalk says. "Saving time is estimated to be worth 80 percent of a producer's budget."

There has been a rumor for some time that Panavision was working on a revolutionary new camera, but no one was really prepared for just how revolutionary it is.

It is called the Panaflex and it is, to hear producers, directors, cinematographers and camera operators talk, a dream come true. Outfitted as a studio camera, it weighs 35 pounds. In its hand-held mode, it weighs 25. It can be converted from studio mode to hand-held in less than a minute. Mr. Gottschalk and his assistant have their conversion down to 45 seconds. "It just takes a little practice," Mr. Gottschalk smiles. It can be converted from 35 millimeter to 16 millimeter in an hour. Most incredibly, it runs soundlessly.

Though the company refers to the camera's "hand-held mode,"

the term is technically incorrect. Previous cameras were hand-held in various manners, but Mr. Gottschalk took a crash course in ergonomics, the designing of equipment to fit the human body. The Panaflex balances on the cameraman's shoulder, and he doesn't have to hold onto it. It is, in fact, almost comfortable.

It has been tested extensively and has been used several times in actual production. It was used for a special sequence in "The Way We Were." The sequence required Barbra Streisand and Robert Redford to walk through an angry crowd in a railroad station. Ordinarily, special tracks would have to be laid and the setting up time of the shot would be several hours. The Panaflex made the job simple: no tracks, no setting up. It was placed on the camera operator's shoulder, while he sat in a wheelchair. The sequence was shot in less than half the time it normally would require. Stanley Foltz, who directed the film, shook his head in disbelief, saying, "I couldn't believe it until I saw it."

There were at first four Panaflex cameras, and their development cost slightly over \$1 million. Now Panavision is turning out its first production models.

The big Panavision camera rents for about \$600 a week, and the Panaflex will probably rent for half again as much. "It'll save so much money we could charge more, but I'd rather not," Mr. Gottschalk said.

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King's Ransom
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Week of the Pacific

If 1973 is the year of Europe in the Nixon-Kissinger calendar, this is the week of the Pacific in Washington. The visits of the prime ministers of Australia and Japan have—to the extent that eyes and ears can be turned away from Watergate—focused attention on the present disarray, the future prospects, of the Pacific community.

The troubles of the community have come to the surface, largely, because a good deal of the common fear that bound the non-Communist states together in the years following 1945 has been, if not dissipated, certainly thinned. When Mr. Whitlam, for example, said that for Australia the ANZUS alliance linking Australia, New Zealand and the United States, was not "the only significant factor in our relations with the United States," nor relations with the United States "the only significant factor in Australia's foreign relations," he was speaking of things as they are, not what they were a few short years ago.

For when China loomed as an expansive threat, when Communism seemed to be creeping down the Malaysian peninsula, along the Indonesian islands, straight toward the coasts of Australia, ANZUS hulked very large in Australia's considerations, and the United States bulked even larger in ANZUS.

At the same time, Japan was concentrating almost wholly on the development of peaceful industry, not because there was no threat across the China Sea or in Siberia—quite the contrary. The threat seemed great, but the American shield was over Japan. Now that the threat has dwindled and the

shield seems at once less protective and less necessary, Japan, too, is making its adjustments to a world in which its relationship with the United States is primarily economic.

In these new circumstances, with both China and the Soviet Union viewing America with relative placidity, and with the Pacific states closer to Asia relatively less concerned about their military security, is the Pacific community a fact—or should it be? Much the same kind of debate is under way in the Atlantic, where a community exists, and has formal structure, but where economic concern is also increasing at the expense of the strategic ties that once seemed (and were in fact) of first importance.

In the Pacific, as in the Atlantic, the advantages of close cooperation among states of comparable political and economic institutions should be obvious. The strategic reasons for such cooperation have by no means disappeared, but even apart from them the nations concerned can live better if they work together, rather than in competition.

American hegemony has been weakened by the lessening of the danger of major wars and by the economic growth of other states. But America is still large, rich and strong, and its friendship is worth keeping—just as, for Americans, it is important to extend that friendship in practical fashion. Details may be exasperating, the recasting of moods and organs of collaboration may be difficult. But both the week of the Pacific and the year of Europe must have as their chief goal the retention and strengthening of a sense of community.

Haldeman's 'Executive' Privilege

President Nixon's former White House chief of staff, H. R. Haldeman, appeared only briefly before the Senate Watergate committee Monday, just long enough to read a prepared statement and to answer a very few questions. However, it seems to us that in one passage of his presentation he revealed something far more startling and far-reaching in its implications than anything since Alexander Butterfield's disclosure of the existence of the White House tapes. What he revealed was that he, Mr. Haldeman, had been allowed to hear and take notes on two of the most controversial tapes being sought by the Watergate special prosecutor, Mr. Cox, and by the Ervin committee. In one case, he said, he heard the tape in April, prior to his departure from the White House and for the specific purpose of advising the President on its contents. In the other and, to our way of thinking, far more interesting case, he heard the tape early this July, ostensibly for the same purpose of advising the President. How had he received the tape which he was allowed to listen to in July, long after his return to private life? The President had agreed to have it delivered to Mr. Haldeman's home by a Secret Service agent. Then what happened? In both cases, Mr. Haldeman took sole custody of the tapes which were told were kept under the strictest security; and no one was present while he heard them. He kept the July tape overnight.

In other words, Mr. Nixon, who refuses to permit the special government prosecutor or the Senate select investigating committee to hear the tapes, has made them available to one of the principal parties under in-

vestigation by a federal grand jury looking into criminal activities upon which the tapes hear. What is more, he has allowed them to be used publicly by Mr. Haldeman in a way which could only be favorable to Mr. Nixon's own version of what the tapes contain. It is true that the White House made a pro forma claim of executive privilege concerning Mr. Haldeman's discussion of these tapes before the committee, but Mr. Haldeman also made it clear that he would abide by the committee's entirely predictable ruling that the claim of executive privilege had no validity. Indeed, his prepared statement appeared to anticipate that he would be allowed to give his particular description and his "impressions" of what the tapes said. Not surprisingly, his "impressions" were entirely sympathetic to Mr. Nixon's assertion that the tapes support his account of events and detrimental to the testimony of John Dean who did not have access to the tapes.

Whatever short-range benefit the President may hope to get from this, in terms of reinforcing his position, it seems to us that the more profound effect can only be to undercut the President's case for withholding the evidence of the tapes. He has made them available to a potential defendant in a criminal case and to a witness as well before the Ervin committee. How can he now deny them to other witnesses and other defendants and—in all logic—to the prosecutors and the committee as well. What is worse, how can anybody be confident that these particular tapes have not been deliberately or inadvertently altered or that the others are under any more reassuring security control?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Greek Overreach

The latest mockery of an electoral process conducted by George Papadopoulos bears all the signs of a dangerous overreach. It seems that close to 80 percent of Greeks have voted "yes," to grant the former colonel dictatorial powers over the land of democracy's birth, through at least 1981.

The referendum's formal purpose is to certify the abolition of the Greek monarchy by "the people." The way it was arranged and the way the polling places were policed left no one in doubt that the military-backed regime would achieve its desired majority, but diplomats and outside political analysts had warned that too lopsided a "success" would have no credibility to the outside world. That many Greeks genuinely believe their present government is preferable to the shifting factionalism that went before is undeniable; that eight out of ten Greeks have such faith in Mr. Papadopoulos stretches credulity.

More significant than the predictable outcome of the referendum campaign during these past few weeks were the gestures of disavowal from influential persons who had previously either supported the Papadopoulos method of rule or had at least withheld

open criticism. The Greek Orthodox primate of North and South America, Archbishop Iakovos, broke a long silence on the politics of his homeland a few days ago to observe: "The people of Greece are not free to choose their political leaders, nor are they free to chart their own course of political destiny."

Even more meaningful are the reported gestures by the U.S. ambassador in Athens, Henry J. Tasca, to separate himself from Mr. Papadopoulos and show support for critics of the referendum. Carrying out with gusto Washington's policy of letting Mr. Papadopoulos chart his own course of so-called democracy, Mr. Tasca's friendliness to the regime has been a major source of strength for it, as well as a form of subtle intimidation to opposition elements who saw that they could receive little sympathy from the U.S. Embassy.

That may now be changing, as American diplomats are more openly critical of the coercive tactics by which Mr. Papadopoulos reaped his bumper crop of votes. If this referendum proves to be the occasion for a thorough overhaul of blind U.S. support for Mr. Papadopoulos, it comes none too soon.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 2, 1898

MANILA BAY—Fighting in this vicinity is practically over so far as the Spaniards are concerned. No negotiations of an official character have yet been begun, but Admiral Dewey has received information from Manila that the city will surrender when called on to do so. It is inferred that the terms of surrender will include the transport of all Spanish back to Spain, but in most other respects it will be unconditional.

Fifty Years Ago

August 2, 1893

SAN FRANCISCO—The whole nation breathed a deep sigh of relief today when it was informed that President Harding's condition was considerably improved. The bulletin indicating that the country's Chief Executive is virtually out of danger, with only a remote menace of any relapse. The President slept well, and has been maintaining the indomitable good spirits which have contributed largely to his speedy recovery.



Haldeman's Secret Mission

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—The potential disaster decision by President Nixon assigning H. R. Haldeman to review a critical tape stemmed from a compelling desire to shield from public view dirty political talk in the Oval Office.

Mr. Nixon did not want anybody new to hear the tape recording of shockingly blunt political conversation in his Sept. 15 meeting with Haldeman, then White House chief of staff, and John W. Dean Sr., then White House counsel. Safe in the knowledge that nobody else knew about the tape, Mr. Nixon early in July called on private citizen Haldeman to secretly listen to the tape and report back to him.

That decision, made by Mr. Nixon with little if any staff assistance long before the tapes became the focus of major constitutional confrontation, might well have catastrophic political repercussions. Dwindling, the President gave the impression that only his old confidant could be trusted to hear the tapes. He has thus eroded his deteriorating relations both with the Senate Watergate committee and special prosecutor Archibald Cox.

The otherwise inexplicable handling of the White House tapes becomes understandable only in terms of their existence being absolutely secret until actually revealed July 19. Mr. Nixon apparently regarded the tapes as devices to refresh his memory rather than potential evidence in the courts.

On that basis in April, he asked Haldeman—still his powerful chief of staff—to review the tape of the President's March 21 meeting with Dean. But senior aides at the White House insist that no tapes were audited in preparing the President's much criticized May 22 Watergate statement.

Aides Informed

The President has informed aides that he went to his still secret recordings after The Washington Post of June 3 reported Dean's statements to investigators about meetings with the President. To check information that he thought absolutely incorrect, Mr. Nixon informed his advisers, he himself listened to recordings prior to Dean's Senate testimony. But the tape that apparently worried the President the most was the recording of his Sept. 15 conversation with Dean and Haldeman. Dean's testimony interpreted Mr. Nixon as being well aware at that meeting of the Watergate cover-up. But there was much else said in the Oval Office that day, not related to Watergate, which Mr. Nixon felt could only damage the presidency.

By all accounts, Nixon and Haldeman engaged in a mid-campaign discussion of the seamy side of politics which the public does not generally associate with the presidency. Nixon emphatically urged Haldeman to look into the records of Sen. George McGovern and other politicians using military records and income tax returns.

Thus did Nixon want to refresh his memory about the Sept. 15 meeting without revealing the contents to anybody else. Why he did not listen to the tape himself is not clear. Instead, he assigned ex-cide Haldeman to listen and report back to him. With the existence of the tape still secret, the President apparently never planned to reveal Haldeman's secret mission.

It was clearly Mr. Nixon's personal decision. Two senior aides now sitting in on Watergate decision-making first learned of Haldeman's audit along with the rest of the world Monday evening. A third senior aide did know about it, but only well after the deed had been done. Even those White House staffers hating after a reputation of Dean could not imagine a less credible device than Haldeman's testimony.

What is becoming clear is that the differences between Dean and the President over both the March 21 and Sept. 15 meetings would not so much the actual words as their context and interpretation. As a result, old Nixon loyalist Haldeman as a principal in the case with a deep-seated personal interest in retaining Dean is scarcely an even-handed interpreter.

Moreover, Haldeman's mission tends to undercut the later pledge to Cox by White House counsel Fred Buzhardt that the tapes were kept in absolute security by the Secret Service. Similarly, after recovering from their early shock last Monday night, several members of the Ervin committee were expressing outrage.

Behind Haldeman's revelation, the White House seemed to be moving toward some compromise which would give Cox, though not the Ervin committee, private access to the tapes to sort out what directly applies to Watergate rather than wait for an ultimate Supreme Court decision on the release of the tapes. Haldeman's bombshell, while not making such a deal any easier, does not decrease the need for it.

Leaving the Village

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—Dan Turpin looked up from the lamb chops on his butcher's block. "I know you're going away," he said, "and your daughter will be here alone. If she wants anything, tell her to give me a ring and I'll bring it round. We don't want her living on chips, do we?"

It is hard leaving a place that has been home for nearly nine years. In the case of London, one of the hardest parts is giving up all the little intimacies of life in a village: the kindnesses, the chat, the rallies, the extra tomato thrown on the asale.

Dan Turpin works for Mr. Cole, the butcher in Newington Green. It is a small shop with a striped awning outside and sawdust on the floor. Cole looks like Phil's version of Mr. Pickwick. He has his own sheep and cattle and does his own slaughtering. The chickens and sausages hang from hooks over the counter.

In Chapel Market, Islington, Rosie White offers confidences sotto voce as she weighs up the French beans and the asparagus.

At the stall across the way is Bobby Redrup, who is an Islington borough councillor, says rude things about the proposed traffic scheme while he sells new potatoes.

It is all so different from the world of the supermarket. The string-bag society, an observant American once called it: You carry string bags when you shop in London, filling them at each little place as you walk along. And always, along with the goods, there are the little intimacies of conversation.

Nine years ago, when I moved here, the headlines were about the pound and Britain's falling finances. They still are. This country has the oldest established permanent floating economic crisis on earth.

A Larger Reality

No doubt there is a statistical basis for the endless talk of crisis. For decades now, Britain has grown more slowly than other countries, and as a result she is relatively less rich. Poll-

...But No Solace Some Good Advice

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—We are being instructed these days by H. R. Haldeman to lift our eyes from the Watergate to the wider perspectives of the world, and with Premier Tanaka of Japan visiting Washington, the advice is better than its source.

Trust me, says bully boy Bob, there is nothing in those Watergate tapes that incriminates the President, and besides, he says they are diverting attention from the larger achievements of Nixon in the field of foreign affairs.

Well, there is something to this, but not much. The trouble is that if you take the Man's advice, you don't feel much better. For despite Nixon's bold initiatives in Peking and Moscow, the fact is that America's economic and military position in the world is relatively weaker now than it has been in a generation.

A Few Facts

This is not entirely, or even mainly, Nixon's fault, but in the world as at home, the Nixon administration's emphasis on public relations and on appearances has tended to obscure the deeper realities, which are not quite as good as Haldeman and Ehrlichman would have us believe. A few facts will illustrate the point:

● The enlarged European Economic Community has replaced the United States as the leading world trading power. Together, these European nations now have a combined GNP that is three-fourths of that of the United States, and they control three and a half times the currency reserves of the United States.

● Similarly, in the last few years there has been a shift in the military balance of power in Europe from the United States to the Soviet Union. Washington still retains a qualitative lead in the more sophisticated weapons, particularly in the field of multiple warheads, but Moscow not only retains a large lead in conventional armies and weapons, but has surpassed the United States in land-based strategic weapons and will soon take the lead in missile-firing submarines.

● The President's achievements in easing tensions with the Soviet Union and China, therefore, have to be balanced against the relative decline in the nation's strategic position, which has created considerable anxiety in Japan and Europe about the dependability of Washington's military guarantees, and also balanced against the decline of confidence in America's economic position in the world and, worse, the crisis after Watergate, to correct it.

In some ways, this summary is unfair to the President. Unlike his actions at home, which have been short-range expedient political tactics, he has been looking at the big map abroad, concentrating on the critical long-range relationships with the other giant nations of the world, but in terms of the next decade or generation, and in economic terms, Japan and the developing European

community are the really critical questions, and here the United States has very serious problems. It is easier for the statistician and the auditors to spot trends and the problems than for the President to deal with them, but the economic trends are disturbing and even alarming if you look at them in the nationalistic terms of John Connally and Richard Nixon. Here again, fact illustrates the changing trends in the modern world:

● In 1950, the United States accounted for half of the world's gross national product; by 1970 our share was down to 30 percent. In 1950, the United States produced 75 percent of the world's automobiles; in 1970, 30 percent. In 1950, the United States produced 45 percent of the world's steel; now it is producing about 20 percent.

Look to the big picture, as Haldeman and Ehrlichman are not to the squalid details of Watergate, but the "big picture" is not all that bright. In 1950 the United States held 50 percent of the world's monetary reserve but it now holds only about 5 percent, while the Europe of 1950 held 6 percent in 1950, and now holds about 40 percent, as Japan, which had almost no reserves in 1950, now holds about 15 percent of the world total.

A Tragic Joke

Meanwhile, the U.S. balance payments has developed an alarming deficit. For the first time since the end of the 19th century the American trade balance is in deficit by \$2 billion in 1972 and \$4.4 billion in 1973, and the Smithsonian monetary adjustment, backed by Nixon as the greatest international agreement in memory, has been not only disappointing but almost tragic joke.

The disorder of the world trading, monetary and military balance will not wait for a resolution of the Watergate disaster. During the next three years, the second Nixon administration, the United States, the Europe community and Japan are going to have to reach common agreements on their common economic, monetary, and defense interests or risk a decline into nationalistic protectionism, and military vision and weakness.

This is why Prime Minister Tanaka of Japan came to Washington. The greatest threat to international security today is the possibility of a collapse of the international economic system. Ironically, this crisis has come at a time when Nixon's power at prestige, because of Watergate, are lower than ever before.

In this sense, Haldeman and Ehrlichman are right: That President needs public support for the larger objectives of policy, but the President's posture on faith and trust, and it is precisely what has been stymied largely by the scandal of the Watergate. The President himself and his narrow band of willful men.

the advantages of smaller better than any other metropolis. A person who lives in Islington has his own councilor, mayor, and trash collectors, housing office, and libraries, belongs to something smaller than London.

Faults Aside

Of course there are lots things wrong in Britain. Tradition of secrecy in law public life is grotesquely of done. Too many politicians without principle, as always. Educated people pay too much attention to words and not enough to feelings. Government followed the example of countries for too long in let highways wreck the landscape and so on.

But this is a love letter. Faults are to be put aside. In one nice thing about the English is that they can face their faults without getting all testy up. They have moved on from judgment to something more going, and more profound, in way of patriotism. They do care when someone makes a Jack underhand.

They have a sense of humor. Maybe that is the secret. A memory for departure is the least that Canon Peter Collins w to the Times of London in his rectory in Crayford, Kent, was responding to a request remedies for insomnia. "I find," he wrote, "that preaching my last Sunday's mon to myself I drop off before the end."

-1972- Stocks and					-1973- Stocks and					-1973- Stocks and					-1973- Stocks and				
S&P 100s. High Low Last, Chgs					S&P 100s. High Low Last, Chgs					S&P 100s. High Low Last, Chgs					S&P 100s. High Low Last, Chgs				
1464	1254	Hamp	1.72	42	184	158	Hamp	1.44	42	93%	86%	L.L. of 5.75	5	15	22	24%	22	24	24%
1616	1716	Hamp	1.00	42	164	148	Hamp	1.00	42	93%	86%	L.L. of 5.75	5	15	22	24%	22	24	24%
1516	1716	Hamp	1.00	42	164	148	Hamp	1.00	42	93%	86%	L.L. of 5.75	5	15	22	24%	22	24	24%
1516	1716	Hamp	1.00	42	164	148	Hamp	1.00	42	93%	86%	L.L. of 5.75	5	15	22	24%	22	24	24%
1516	1716	Hamp	1.00	42	164	148	Hamp	1.00	42	93%	86%	L.L. of 5.75	5	15	22	24%	22	24	24%
1516	1716	Hamp	1.00	42	164	148	Hamp	1.00	42	93%	86%	L.L. of 5.75	5	15	22	24%	22	24	24%
1516	1716	Hamp	1.00	42	164	148	Hamp	1.00	42	93%	86%	L.L. of 5.75	5	15	22	24%	22	24	24%
1516	1716	Hamp	1.00	42	164	148	Hamp	1.00	42	93%	86%	L.L. of 5.75	5	15	22	24%	22	24	24%
1516	1716	Hamp	1.00	42	164	148	Hamp	1.00	42	93%	86%	L.L. of 5.75	5	15	22	24%	22	24	24%
1516	1716	Hamp	1.00	42	164	148	Hamp	1.00	42	93%	86%	L.L. of 5.75	5	15	22	24%	22	24	24%
1516	1716	Hamp	1.00	42	164	148	Hamp	1.00	42	93%	86%	L.L. of 5.75	5	15	22	24%	22	24	24%
1516	1716	Hamp	1.00	42	164	148	Hamp	1.00	42	93%	86%	L.L. of 5.75	5	15	22	24%	22	24	24%
1516	1716	Hamp	1.00	42	164	148	Hamp	1.00	42	93%	86%	L.L. of 5.75	5	15	22	24%	22	24	24%
1516	1716	Hamp	1.00	42	164	148	Hamp	1.00	42	93%	86%	L.L. of 5.75	5	15	22	24%	22	24	24%
1516	1716	Hamp	1.00	42	164	148	Hamp	1.00	42	93%	86%	L.L. of 5.75	5	15	22	24%	22	24	24%
1516	1716	Hamp	1.00	42	164	148	Hamp	1.00	42	93%	86%	L.L. of 5.75	5	15	22	24%	22	24	24%
1516	1716	Hamp	1.00	42	164	148	Hamp	1.00	42	93%	86%	L.L. of 5.75	5	15	22	24%	22	24	24%
1516	1716	Hamp	1.00	42	164	148	Hamp	1.00	42	93%	86%	L.L. of 5.75	5	15	22	24%	22	24	24%
1516	1716	Hamp	1.00	42	164	148	Hamp	1.00	42	93%	86%	L.L. of 5.75	5	15	22	24%	22	24	24%
1516	1716	Hamp	1.00	42	164	148	Hamp	1.00	42	93%	86%	L.L. of 5.75	5	15	22	24%	22	24	24%
1516	1716	Hamp	1.00	42	164	148	Hamp	1.00	42	93%	86%	L.L. of 5.75	5	15	22	24%	22	24	24%
1516	1716	Hamp	1.00	42	164	148	Hamp	1.00	42	93%	86%	L.L. of 5.75</							

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High Low Last Chgs				Toronto Stocks				High Low Last Chgs						
11575 Abitibi	S	12 1/2	12 1/4	+ 1/8	Closing prices on August 1, 1973				High Low Last Chgs					
8000 Alcan	S	1 1/8	1 1/4	+ 1/8	High Low Last Chgs				High Low Last Chgs					
2000 Agnico	S	50 1/2	50	- 1/2	9530 Kap Car	S	6 1/4	6 1/4	7640 Un Gas	S	10 1/4	10 1/4	- 1/4	
2364 Alita Gas	T	1 1/8	1 1/2	+ 1/4	9535 Kerr Add	S	12	12 1/4	+ 1/4	1125 Union Oil	S	17 1/2	17	- 1/2
3530 Alumin	S	6 1/2	6 1/2	0	9540 Lbr C	S	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	1300 U Koro	S	35	35	0
7000 Atla	S	20	20	0	1420 Labat	S	27 1/2	27 1/2	- 1/4	3530 U S Steel	S	52 1/2	49 1/2	- 3/4
2000 Alcan	S	15 1/4	15	- 1/4	1425 Lob C	S	6 1/4	6 1/4	0	1400 Can	S	21 1/2	21 1/2	0
2000 B. of C.	S	15 1/4	15	- 1/4	1430 Lob C A	S	6 1/4	6 1/4	0	2150 Van Der	S	6 1/2	6 1/2	0
2750 Argus C	S	13	13	0	1435 Lob C B	S	6 1/4	6 1/4	0	1700 Voyager P	S	6 1/2	6 1/2	0
7015 Bank	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	1440 Lob C	S	6 1/4	6 1/4	0	1200 W. S. Ind	S	3 1/4	3 1/4	0
4140 Canad	S	4 1/4	4 1/4	0	1445 Lob C	S	6 1/4	6 1/4	0	800 Walbrune	S	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
1834 Enfil	S	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	1450 Lob C	S	6 1/4	6 1/4	0	1300 W. S. Ind	S	3 1/4	3 1/4	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	1455 Lob C	S	6 1/4	6 1/4	0	132.0 West Alne	S	35 1/2	35 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	1460 Lob C	S	6 1/4	6 1/4	0	1350 White Star	S	40	40	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	1465 Lob C	S	6 1/4	6 1/4	0	2000 White Pass	S	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	1470 Lob C	S	6 1/4	6 1/4	0	1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	1475 Lob C	S	6 1/4	6 1/4	0	1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	1480 Lob C	S	6 1/4	6 1/4	0	1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	1485 Lob C	S	6 1/4	6 1/4	0	1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	1490 Lob C	S	6 1/4	6 1/4	0	1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	1495 Lob C	S	6 1/4	6 1/4	0	1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	1500 Lob C	S	6 1/4	6 1/4	0	1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	1505 Lob C	S	6 1/4	6 1/4	0	1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	1510 Lob C	S	6 1/4	6 1/4	0	1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	1515 Lob C	S	6 1/4	6 1/4	0	1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	1520 Lob C	S	6 1/4	6 1/4	0	1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	1525 Lob C	S	6 1/4	6 1/4	0	1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	1530 Lob C	S	6 1/4	6 1/4	0	1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	1535 Lob C	S	6 1/4	6 1/4	0	1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	154					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	155					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	156					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	157					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	158					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	159					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	160					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	161					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	162					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	163					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	164					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	165					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	166					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	167					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	168					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	169					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	170					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	171					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	172					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	173					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	174					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	175					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	176					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	177					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	178					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	179					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	180					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	181					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	182					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	183					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	184					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	185					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	186					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	187					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	188					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	189					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	190					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	191					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	192					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	193					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	194					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	195					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	196					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	197					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	198					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	199					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	200					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	201					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	202					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	203					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	204					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	205					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	206					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	207					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	208					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	209					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	210					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	211					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	212					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	213					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	214					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	215					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	216					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	217					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	218					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	219					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	220					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	221					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	222					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	223					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	224					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	225					1150 Wilfray	S	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
6000 B. of C.	S	220	220	0	226		</							

7301 Camel	\$ 2.24	24	24 1/4	+
7302 Camel	\$ 4.85	815	845	+28
7303 Camel	\$ 1.00	10	10	0
7304 Camel	\$ 1.00	10	10	0
7305 Camel	\$ 1.00	10	10	0
7306 Camel	\$ 1.00	10	10	0
7307 Camel	\$ 1.00	10	10	0
7308 Camel	\$ 1.00	10	10	0
7309 Camel	\$ 1.00	10	10	0
7310 Camel	\$ 1.00	10	10	0
7311 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7312 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7313 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7314 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7315 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7316 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7317 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7318 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7319 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7320 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7321 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7322 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7323 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7324 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7325 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7326 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7327 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7328 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7329 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7330 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7331 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7332 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7333 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7334 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7335 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7336 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7337 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7338 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7339 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7340 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7341 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7342 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7343 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7344 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7345 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7346 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7347 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7348 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7349 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7350 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7351 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7352 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7353 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7354 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7355 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7356 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7357 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7358 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7359 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7360 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7361 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7362 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7363 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7364 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7365 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7366 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7367 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7368 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7369 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7370 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7371 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7372 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
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7374 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7375 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
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7377 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
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7385 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7386 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7387 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
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7399 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4
7400 Hydra	\$ 5 1/8	8	8	- 1/4

464 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
465 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
466 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
467 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
468 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
469 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
470 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
471 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
472 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
473 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
474 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
475 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
476 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
477 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
478 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
479 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
480 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
481 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
482 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
483 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
484 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
485 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
486 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
487 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
488 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
489 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
490 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
491 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
492 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
493 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
494 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
495 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
496 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
497 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
498 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
499 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
500 Morse A	\$ 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	0

1900 Newmont	540	545	545	0
1901 Newmont	540	545	545	0
1902 Newmont	540	545	545	0
1903 Newmont	540	545	545	0
1904 Newmont	540	545	545	0
1905 Newmont	540	545	545	0
1906 Newmont	540	545	545	0
1907 Newmont	540	545	545	0
1908 Newmont	540	545	545	0
1909 Newmont	540	545	545	0
1910 Newmont	540	545	545	0
1911 Newmont	540	545	545	0
1912 Newmont	540	545	545	0
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1915 Newmont	540	545	545	0
1916 Newmont	540	545	545	0
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1918 Newmont	540	545	545	0
1919 Newmont	540	545	545	0
1920 Newmont	540	545	545	0

3424 Noranda	\$ 50 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	0
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3427 Noranda	\$ 50 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	0
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3429 Noranda	\$ 50 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	0
3430 Noranda	\$ 50 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	0
3431 Noranda	\$ 50 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	0
3432 Noranda	\$ 50 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	0
3433 Noranda	\$ 50 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	0
3434 Noranda	\$ 50 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	0
3435 Noranda	\$ 50 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	0
3436 Noranda	\$ 50 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	0
3437 Noranda	\$ 50 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	0
3438 Noranda	\$ 50 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	0
3439 Noranda	\$ 50 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	0
3440 Noranda	\$ 50 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	0
3441 Noranda	\$ 50 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	0
3442 Noranda	\$ 50 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	0
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3444 Noranda	\$ 50 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	0
3445 Noranda	\$ 50 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	0
3446 Noranda	\$ 50 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	0
3447 Noranda	\$ 50 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	0
3448 Noranda	\$ 50 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	0
3449 Noranda	\$ 50 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	0
3450 Noranda	\$ 50 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	0

1460 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1461 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1462 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1463 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1464 Pampor	255	275	275	0
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1470 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1471 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1472 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1473 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1474 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1475 Pampor	255	275	275	0
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1477 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1478 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1479 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1480 Pampor	255	275	275	0

1100 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1101 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1102 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1103 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1104 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1105 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1106 Pampor	255	275	275	0
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1108 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1109 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1110 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1111 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1112 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1113 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1114 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1115 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1116 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1117 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1118 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1119 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1120 Pampor	255	275	275	0

1100 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1101 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1102 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1103 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1104 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1105 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1106 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1107 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1108 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1109 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1110 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1111 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1112 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1113 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1114 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1115 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1116 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1117 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1118 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1119 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1120 Pampor	255	275	275	0

1100 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1101 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1102 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1103 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1104 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1105 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1106 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1107 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1108 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1109 Pampor	255	275	275	0
1110 Pampor	255	275	275	

[illegible]

Mutual Funds.

NEW YORK 11/21/61. (UPI)—The United States will not support a resolution in the United Nations Security Council that would demand the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the West Bank and Gaza Strip, a State Department spokesman said today.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Apts.

All these shares having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.



Managed by:

Bank Mees & Hope NV
Banque de Bruxelles S.A.
Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

In association with:

MEFC Limited
Murray Johnstone & Co.
Rheinisch-Westfälische Immobilien-Anlagegesellschaft mbH

The following institutions, amongst others, have participated in the placement of these shares:

Ahli Bank of Kuwait K.S.C. **Banca Nazionale del Lavoro** **Banco de Bilbao**
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. **Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen**
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. **Altien-gesellschaft** **Merck, Finck & Co.**
Morgan & Cie International S.A. **Orion Pacific Limited** **Read, Hurst-Brown & Co.**
Real Estate Promotion N.V. **Rowe & Pitman** **Saifi Securities International Limited**
Member of the Gulfair International group **Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)**
Société Privée de Gestion Financière **Paris** **Limited**
Banco Internacional de Comercio, S.A. **Banque Générale du Phénix** **Banque Pour l'Industrie Française**
Madrid **Paris** **Paris**
Robert Fleming & Co. Limited **Kleinwort, Benson Limited**

PEANUTS



B.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACHE



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



FOGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The location of the heart queen gave South his victory on this deal. He opened the hand with four spades, and his partner bid five spades. This invited a slam if South's spades were strong enough, and his hand certainly met that requirement. He not only continued, but cue-bid his diamond void and then carried on to seven, when his partner rejected the grand-slam invitation.

He probably regretted his fit of optimism when the dummy appeared, since there were only 11 sure tricks. West's lead of the diamond king was a poor choice, for it marked the position of the ace. Against a slam it is usually expedient to lead ace from ace, king, and in this case it would

have given South an alternative and unsuccessful line of play—a ruffing finesse against a possible diamond king in the East hand.

As it was, South had to hope that West held the heart queen. As it happened, the finesse was destined to give him the four tricks he needed in the suit, but he had a squeeze chance. He used the two entries to dummy in the black suits to ruff diamonds and then ran all his trumps. West had to surrender at the finish, and the heart length did not matter—all South needed was to find the heart queen and the diamond ace on his left.

In the replay, North passed the opening bid of four spades, a decision that would have been absolutely right if East had held the heart queen. As it was, the first team gained, and they would have lost 13 if East had held the heart queen.

NORTH
 ♠ 10
 ♥ AKJ9
 ♦ QJ10943
 ♣ AS

EAST
 ♠ 92
 ♥ 87652
 ♦ 87
 ♣ KJ104

SOUTH (D)
 ♠ AKQJ853
 ♥ Q10
 ♦ 9732
 ♣ 10

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South West North East
 4♠ Pass 5♠ Pass
 4♥ Pass 6♥ Pass
 7♥ Pass Pass Pass
 West led the diamond king.

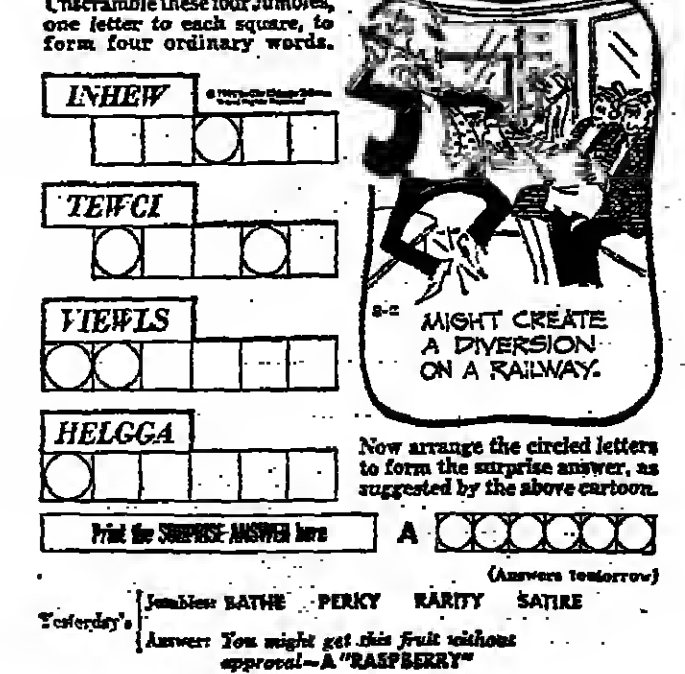
Solution to Previous Puzzle

CLARE	SIGABIS	ARON
ALOU	ARROT	RICO
ROTH	ABOUKIR	BAVAY
ATYLL	LAR	BIASSO
THEGOVERNNESS		
EPIC	EVE	DIVA
EVEN	SAW	ANDOLIC
TOCT	CRIPS	VEIER
ALCHEN	ETUI	ESIE
LECO	SANGLIR	
WHALISINA	AAE	
LA	AI	ANINIS
SPORTSNEWS	GETIS	
ITIDE	TOCAN	NAME
SAISIS	TIETRIA	TRIEIS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



BOOKS

THE BILLION DOLLAR SURE THING
 By Paul E. Erdman. Scribners. 248 pp. \$6.95.

THEY'VE SHOT THE PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER
 By Edward Stewart. Doubleday. 298 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

TALK about timeliness: Paul E. Erdman's "The Billion Dollar Sure Thing" is a mystery-thriller about international finance and the weakness of the dollar—"The Day of the Shekel" it might aptly have been called. Edward Stewart's "They've Shot the President's Daughter!" concerns a plot to destroy American democracy so far-fetched and outrageous that it's believable (now that the Watergate fiasco have rehabilitated our sense of reality). So if it's entertainment you want, plus the dividend of feeling right on top of the news, here are two items for the beach, the hammock or the quiet evening at home with the air-conditioner.

Actually, I'm not being facetious by mentioning the newness of Erdman's financial thriller. "The Billion Dollar Sure Thing" really does teach you a thing or two—if you never understood before about international exchange rates, the gold standard, and the importance of worldwide confidence in the dollar. Here's the situation, roughly. The Common Market countries, plus Japan, have come up with a secret plan to attack the dollar and weaken it to the status of the Polish zloty. The Americans, downwind of the secret, have come up with their own plan to retaliate.

But the plan must remain a secret until it's put into effect. For it involves raising the price of gold almost fourfold and simultaneously returning to full dollar-gold convertibility. And if it should leak to the wrong ears before being implemented, in the short run a few billion-dollar fortunes could be made at the expense of the United States, and in the long run a stampede to turn dollars into gold might completely destroy the value of the dollar (if this is eluding you, don't worry; Erdman makes it all very clear).

Naturally, the plan does not remain a secret; somebody hires a safecracker to steal it from the secretary-general of the Bank of International Settlements, who has had to be warned of it in advance. But who is behind the theft we don't learn until the very end. It might be the good guy—an appealing lean shark from New Jersey with the fastest financial mind in the West; or it might be the bad guy—the No. 2 man in the Soviet Union's Foreign Trade Bank, who is out to murder the poor dollar. Both of them are acting as if they knew the secret. Either way, or any other way, and even if you find it hard to identify with the dollar as a victim... it all makes for amusing reading.

Erdman, incidentally, is a gentleman whom some readers may recall from "Adam Smith's" "Supermoney." He was the founder and president of the United California Bank for Basel, which went under when one of its employees invested too heavily in cocoa futures (and thus landed Erdman in the Swiss prison where he began to write his novel). Fittingly enough, Erdman has made money and Swiss banking as much fun to read about. "Adam Smith" made Erdman, "They've Shot the President's Daughter!" seems unproblematic, first. Its characters' names President Bill "Lucky" Luckhull, Vice-President Edward J. Tyro, Senate Majority Leader Dan "Fish" assistant for nation security affairs Nabum Bismarck—seem as phony as the last novels of Allen Drury. The id of a plot to kill President Luckhull's daughter, Lexie, seems on the level, to say the least. At some sentences, such as "From time to time he lightened the fest with a charitable straight-o of William Henry Harrison," not exactly inspire confidence in the author's powers of invention.

But after a while you catch that Mr. Stewart is camping it a bit (on the theory, I guess, that if you can't make it without you might as well make it amusingly unauthentic). After while, you get intrigued with the fact that not only is the attack largely from the First Lady point of view, but that the villains are also women. After while, the basic idea of the plot begins to get you.

The basic idea of the plot this. Purely as a theoretical exercise, a lowly but politically fanatic advertising copywriter dreamed up a scenario for turning the presidency into a dictatorship. (The scenario involved killing Lexie Luckhull and the existing her father's wealth, "fish" response by pushing through Congress a gun-control bill with a rider abrogating the entire Bill of Rights. When President vetoes the bill, conspirators are to blackmail Congress into overriding the veto.) The copywriter submits the scenario to his boss, and to his amazement, soon discovers that it's being implemented down to the last detail.

Fantastic, far-fetched, paranoid, right? That a fanatic could have his mad plan accepted by people high up in the government? That those people would actually conspire to violate the Constitution? That Maggie Tyson, the Vice-President's wife, could make her into a national figure just sounding off to the press in time to time? That it could happen right under the President's nose without his knowing it (or is he really ignorant)?

As I said, it makes for fun entertainment. And here there it's even a little scary.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt
 A New York Times book reviewer

CROSSWORD

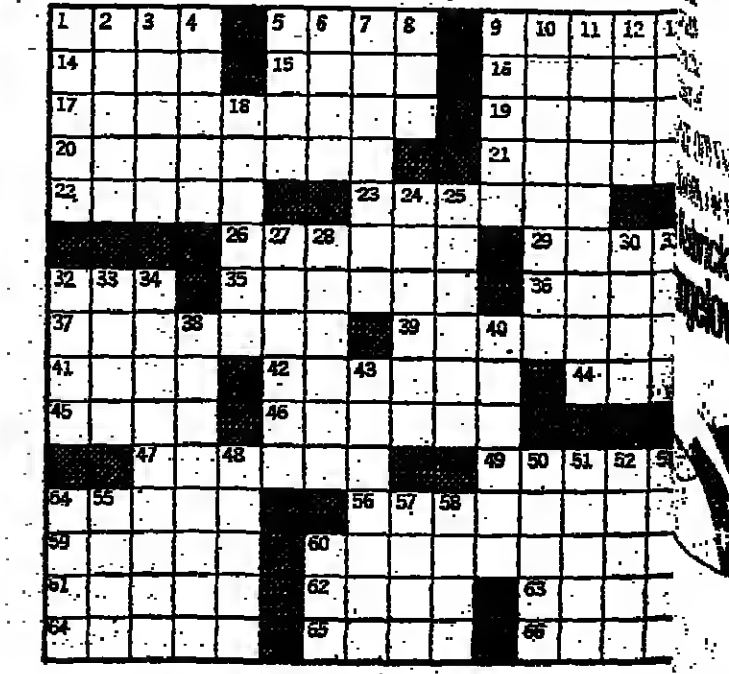
By Will We

ACROSS

- 1 Dame Myra
- 5 High golf stroke
- 9 Canyon's relative
- 14 For life: Fr.
- 15 Roman poet
- 16 Asian capital
- 17 Sinks in
- 18 Russ Dickinson
- 21 Does nothing
- 22 Alabama city
- 23 Nasty one
- 26 Black snakes
- 28 Plant shoot: Var.
- 32 Aves.
- 35 Wading birds
- 36 English composer
- 37 Relative of "Look out!"
- 38 Fruit dessert
- 41 Irish exclamation
- 42 Guard
- 44 Show recognition
- 45 Rums
- 46 Targets of monopoly laws
- 47 "Alone"
- 48 Drum

DOWN

- 2 Musical instruments
- 3 Suburb of Brussels
- 4 Earthquake
- 5 French novelist
- 6 East
- 7 Buyers of Dalmatians
- 8 Football scores: Abbr.
- 9 Word with gang or stitch
- 10 Belmont feature
- 11 Steel cleat
- 12 French silk
- 13 van der
- 15 Vigor
- 16 Sets up
- 25 Classify
- 27 Arm
- 28 Does banquets work
- 30 Aware of
- 31 Requirement
- 32 Loot
- 33 Pacific plant
- 34 Big headline
- 35 Spanish dance
- 36 Mem
- 37 Occult
- 43 Light-brown
- 45 South American plain
- 46 Sharp
- 47 Engraving tool
- 52 Fragrant
- 53 Remander, in France
- 54 Jumble
- 55 Soap
- 57 Within: Prefix
- 58 Rent
- 60 Evian, for one



Computer Says Aaron Needs Another Year

ATLANTA, Aug. 1 (UPI)—The odds are 3 to 1 against Hank Aaron breaking Babe Ruth's record of 714 career home runs this year.

At least that's what a Georgia State University computer says. But if Aaron should break the mark this year, the computer says, Sept. 30 will be the day. The computer was fed bits of information by Dr. Carroll Mohr and Lester Sartorius of the University's school of business administration and William Wells, director of the computer center.

"We used a matrix of information based on the last 12 years of Aaron's career," Sartorius said. Of course, the probability changes every time he hits a home run or makes an out," Sartorius said. The odds were nearly 2 to 1 that Aaron would break the record until he hit a 10-day dry spell, which he snapped with a homer last night.

Reds Sweep Despite No. 701 Braves Lose 2; Aaron Hits 1

ATLANTA, Aug. 1 (UPI)—Joe Morgan, who collected seven hits and three homers in the doubleheader, capped a five-run ninth inning with a two-run homer to give the Cincinnati Reds a 12-11 victory over the Atlanta Braves and a doubleheader sweep after the Reds won the opener, 9-5, despite Hank Aaron's 701st career homer.

The Braves took an 11-8 lead into the ninth but Danny Friesell walked Bobby Tolan and Denis Menke and a run scored when Frank Tepedino booted Dan Driessen's grounder. Darrell Chaney's infield out scored Menke and cut the deficit to 11-10.

After Ed Crosby grounded out, Pete Rose beat out an infield hit to short to tie the game. Morgan then hit his two-run homer to pin the loss on Friesell.

Darrell Evans's two-run, fourth-inning homer—his 30th this season—gave the Braves a 9-8 lead and Aaron drove in the 10th run with a 400-foot sacrifice fly as a pinch-hitter with the bases loaded in the same inning. Dave Johnson singled home the Braves' 11th run in the eighth.

Aaron's homer, his 28th of the

season, came in the ninth inning of the first game and left the 39-year-old outfielder just 13 short of Babe Ruth's 714 record.

Cubs 4, 5, Phils 3, 6

Ken Brett helped his cause with a two-run single as Philadelphia beat the Chicago Cubs, 6-5, at home to gain a split in the doubleheader after the Cubs won the first game, 4-3. Bob Boone also drove in two runs with a single as Braves' Ed Fournier hit his 10th homer in 14 decisions. In the opener, Billy Williams drove in a pair of runs with a single and a sacrifice fly and Randy Hundley and Don Kessinger delivered run-scoring doubles as Ferguson Jenkins won his 10th game. Jenkins needed relief from Bob Locker in the seventh. Locker got his 10th save.

Cards 10, Expos 5

At Montreal, Joe Torre and Ted Simmons smacked three-run homers, powering St. Louis to a 10-5 triumph over the Expos. Simmons cracked his eighth homer in the first, following a walk to Ted Sizemore and a single by Tim McCarver. The Cardinals clinched the game with Torre's 11th homer, in the fourth, after McCarver's

double and a walk to Bernie Carbo.

Giants 5, Padres 1

Juan Marichal checked San Diego on eight hits and pitched the 238th of his major league career. The feat tied Marichal with Bob Gibson of St. Louis as the leaders among active pitchers in lifetime victories. The Giants' starter Marichal (9-6) to a 4-0 lead in the first three innings in San Diego against Steve Arlin (6-9). Bobby Bonds led the Giants with two walks, a single and a homer, his 28th.

Asres 3, Dodgers 2

Dave Roberts gave up four hits in the first seven innings and four singles in the eighth but Houston held on to score a 3-2 home triumph over Los Angeles.

Pirates 4, Mets 1

At New York, the outcome—4-1 in favor of Pittsburgh—didn't necessarily reflect a one-sided contest, but the game represented a clear example of two teams pursuing sharply contrasting courses. The Pirates, although still in third place, played like a team very much in a pennant race; the Mets looked like a team very much in last place. The Mets were outpitched, outbatted and outslugged by the Pirates who, after a lethargic first half of the season, have stormed back into contention for their fourth straight Eastern Division title with 14 victories in their last 21 games.

Dock Ellis started the pitching for the Pirates, retiring the first 14 Mets with ease, then departing because of a swollen left knee after allowing just three hits in six innings. Ramon Hernandez, sort of a poor man's Sparky Lyle, finished the pitching for the Pirates, permitting just one hit in the final three innings and extending his scoreless streak to eight games and 14 1/3 innings.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

New York 60 48 356 1
Baltimore 55 48 350 1
Detroit 53 48 338 2
Boston 54 49 324 3 1/2
Milwaukee 50 53 488 7 1/2
Cleveland 39 58 358 21

Western Division

Oakland 59 47 357 1
Kansas City 60 48 356 1
Minnesota 53 50 315 4 1/2
Chicago 53 53 338 2 1/2
California 49 54 478 8 1/2
Texas 40 63 384 17 1/2
(Yesterday's game not included.)

Oakland 4, Minnesota 2
Texas 4, California 2
Kansas City 2, Chicago 1
Baltimore 5, Detroit 1
New York 5, Boston 4
Detroit 6, Milwaukee 3, 4

Wednesday's Games

Minnesota at Chicago, night.
Texas at California, night.
Kansas City at Chicago, night.
Detroit at Milwaukee, night.
Baltimore at Cleveland, night.
Boston 3, New York 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

St. Louis 57 47 357 1
Chicago 53 51 308 2
Pittsburgh 51 51 308 4 1/2
Philadelphia 49 57 462 8 1/2
New York 44 57 436 10 1/2

Western Division

Los Angeles 66 48 323 1 1/2
San Francisco 59 49 396 4
Houston 55 52 309 12
Atlanta 43 63 424 11
San Diego 35 70 333 30 1/2

Tuesday's Results

St. Louis 10, Montreal 5.
Pittsburgh 4, New York 1.
Boston 2, Los Angeles 1.
San Francisco 5, San Diego 1.
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 1.
Atlanta 5, New York 1.

Wednesday's Games

St. Louis at Montreal, 2, tonight.
Pittsburgh at New York, 2, tonight.
Chicago at Philadelphia, night.
Cincinnati at Atlanta, night.
Los Angeles at Houston, night.
San Francisco at San Diego, night.

Orleans 5, Indians 1

Boog Powell slugged his ninth homer of the season, a 410-foot blast to deep centerfield, to spark the Baltimore Orioles to a 4-2 victory over the Cleveland Indians.

Mike Cuellar went the first five innings for Baltimore to pick up the victory, raising his win-loss record to 8-11. Bob Reynolds came on in the sixth and retired the Indians the last four innings.

Reichardt: Royal Return to Chicago

From Wire Dispatches

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Rick Reichardt, who quit the White Sox earlier this season because of a salary dispute, returned to Chicago to double home two runs in the first inning against his former teammates in the Kansas City Royals' 2-1 victory.

The game also marked the return of Dick Allen to the Chicago line-up after being on the disabled list since June 28 with a small bone fracture in his left leg. Allen, playing first base, collected three singles in four times at bat. Paul Splittorff beat the White Sox for the third time in three starts this season. Twice the Royals ace shut out Chicago. His overall win-loss record is 14-5.

Yanks 5, Red Sox 4

At Boston, the New York Yankees held onto first place on the American League East when they scored three runs in the ninth inning to defeat the Red Sox, 5-4, and snap a four-game losing streak. They were two outs from losing the game to the Red Sox and losing first place to the Baltimore Orioles.

They were trailing, 4-2, when the inning opened, but one pitch later, they were trailing by 4-3 when Felipe Alou cleared the left-field screen with his fourth home run of the year. Then Gene Michael, singled and Bob Veale replaced Bill Lee, who had survived 11 hits. Veale, 36, first struck out Horacio Clarke.

The next three things he did, though, cost him the game: A single by Matty Alou, a single by Roy White and, with the bases loaded, a two-run single by Bobby Murcer.

Orleans 5, Indians 1

At Cleveland, Jim Palmer tossed a three-hitter in posting his fifth straight victory as Baltimore snapped a three-game losing streak with a 5-1 victory over the Indians. Palmer, who pitched a one-hitter against the Indians last Friday night, struck out four and walked none in picking up his 13th victory against six losses.

A's 4, Twins 3

At Oakland, Ray Fosse's one-out sacrifice fly in the 11th scored John Odom, giving the A's a 4-3 triumph over Minnesota.

sota. Deron Johnson opened the 11th with a double off Bill Hands and was replaced by Odom, who moved to third when Jerry Terrell dropped a throw on a force play. Hands fanned Billy Conigliaro but then gave up the fly ball to Fosse. Ken Holtzman picked up his 16th victory in 25 decisions.

Rangers 4, Angels 2

David Clyde allowed four hits in seven innings and struck out five as Texas won in California, 4-2. The victory was Clyde's third in six decisions and the ninth in 11 games for Texas. The Angels lost for the 16th time in the last 21 games. Texas

pounded Clyde Wright for 10 hits and four runs in six innings.

Tigers 6, Brewers 5, 4

At Milwaukee, Dick McAuliffe and Jim Northrup powered Detroit to a 9-4 triumph over the Brewers and a sweep of the doubleheader that ran the Tigers' winning streak to seven games. Gates Brown and Bill Freehan hit run-scoring singles in a three-run, seventh-inning rally that gave the Tigers a 6-5 decision. Fryman (3-7) got his first victory since April 26 and stopped Dave May consecutive game hitting streak at 24 in the second game.

At Montreal, Joe Torre and Ted Simmons smacked three-run homers, powering St. Louis to a 10-5 triumph over the Expos. Simmons cracked his eighth homer in the first, following a walk to Ted Sizemore and a single by Tim McCarver. The Cardinals clinched the game with Torre's 11th homer, in the fourth, after McCarver's

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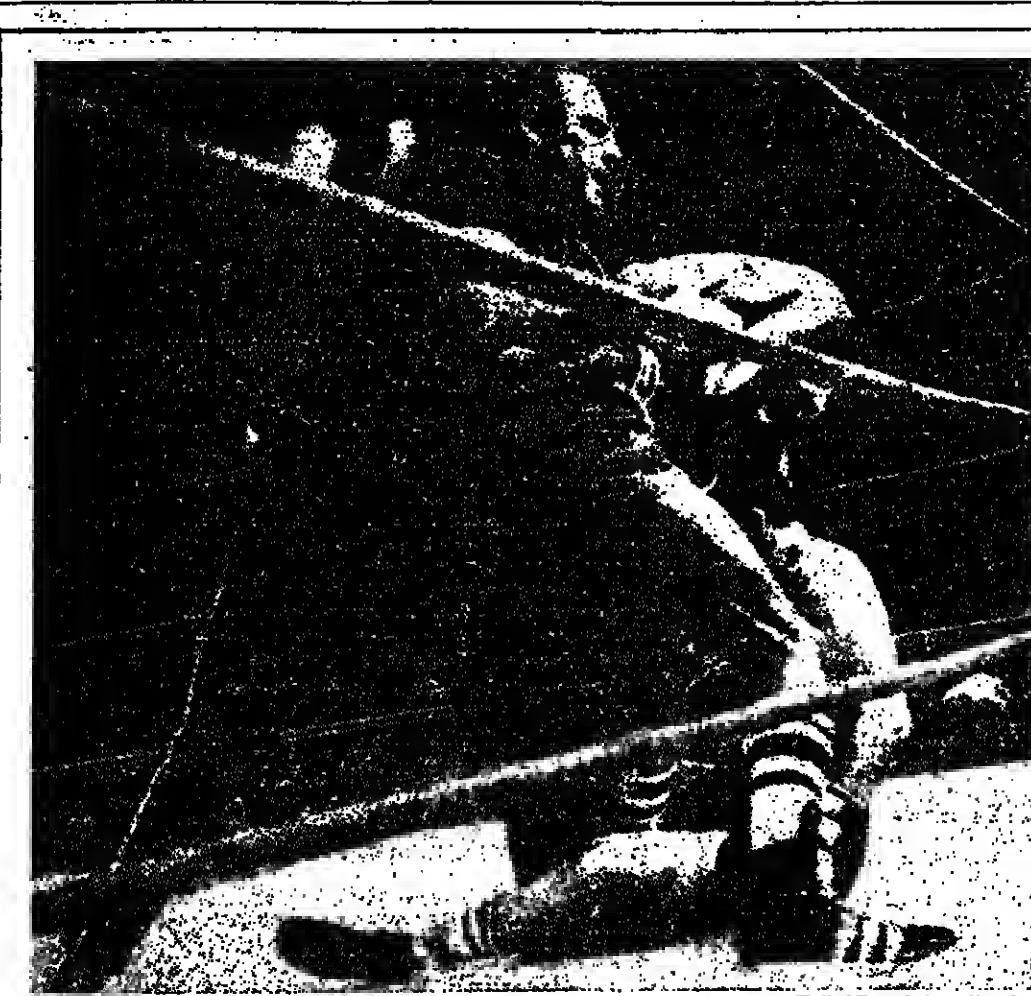
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MAKING SURE—After knocking his opponent to the canvas, Jim Carter has to be pulled away by the referee after he hit Rocky Di Fazio while he was on the canvas.

Boxing's New Rocky Wins Hard Way

CHICAGO, Aug. 1 (UPI)—There's another Rocky character on the fight scene.

Middleweight Rocky Di Fazio, already noted for his knockout punch, and his prize past, got knocked down himself Monday night and scored a victory he did not want.

Di Fazio, 32, with seven knockouts in nine fights, was matched against Jimmy Carter in a scheduled 10-round bout at Mill Run Theater in suburban Niles.

But the bout had hardly begun before Carter landed a straight right that floored Di Fazio near the ropes, and Carter went down to his knees with his fallen foe, punching him repeatedly while Di Fazio was on the canvas.

Referee Stanley Berg tried to pull Carter away and was unsuccessful for a few seconds. The fight was stopped and bedlam broke loose. Before ring announcer Ben Bentley could say that Di Fazio won by disqualification at 22 seconds, many of the 1,800 fans began firing ice cubes, pieces of candy and various other debris into the ring.

Carter said a chair thrown into the ring hit him in the neck. And with the crowd chanting, "Fight, fight, fight," Di Fazio said he "didn't want to win this way" and offered to continue.

Commission officials also approved but Carter said he could not because the chair had raked a bruise on his neck that hampered his movement. The Illinois State Athletic Board reported yesterday that it will hold a hearing on the fight. Meanwhile, the board has ordered a delay in payment of earnings to Carter.

Niles Mayor Nick Blase said he would recommend that boxing be banned from the Mill Run Theater because of the incident.

Promoters announced the two fighters would be matched again in four weeks, and Carter said he would be willing, "but not here."

The Di Fazio story started a year ago when

Victor Di Fazio, like many Vietnam veterans, was searching for a way of life. To keep busy, he rolled out pizzas in his brother-in-law's pizzeria.

Boxing turned out to be what Di Fazio, 32, was looking for. In less than a year, his punching has won him a rating as the Ring magazine prospect of the month (June), a chance to move into the top ten in the middleweight ratings and a lifestyle that fits him.

"It's better than working," he said last week between five miles of roadwork in the morning and a twilight training session in which he boxed eight rounds, hit the speed bag three rounds, skipped rope for two rounds and shadow-boxed for three rounds.

"I got into boxing because I was just looking for something to do," said Di Fazio. "A buddy of mine took me into the YMCA gym, where I met Salerno."

Bobby Salerno doesn't work at the Y any more. Instead, he handles Di Fazio. "I taught him how to punch," he said. "I'd box with him and I'd hit him very hard and he'd come back. I haven't seen a boy like this in a long time."

Di Fazio, who weighs 158 pounds, said, "I eat anything I want and as much as I want because I never gain weight."

He does his own cooking.

"I like to train," he said. "It's better than making pizzas."

He has been compared with a couple of other Rockys, Marciano and Graziano, in both style and appearance. Di Fazio is about the size of Graziano, perhaps his little harder, and with his round face, heavy shoulders and thick arms, looks something like Marciano.

"I don't punch wildly," he said. "It's hard to be accurate if you do that. I wait for one that's going to land and I make it a good one."

The opposite happened Monday night.

Ajax Keeps Cruyff From Spanish Soccer

LA CORUNA, Spain, Aug. 1

(UPI)—Negotiations for the transfer of soccer star Johan Cruyff from Ajax Amsterdam to the Barcelona Football Club broke down over what Barcelona's managing director called "prohibitive demands."

Armando Caraban, who had earlier been confident that Ajax would accept a 100-million-peseta (\$1,750,000) offer for center forward Cruyff, said Ajax had suddenly demanded more.

"It is now certain—Cruyff will not play with Barcelona," Caraban said. "Ajax asked a prohibitive sum of money."

Ajax chairman Jaap Van Praag, who had been negotiating with Barcelona representatives at a La Coruna hotel, confirmed that the club had made a decision not to release Cruyff, he said, was "showing understanding."

Barcelona club officials said Cruyff signed a pledge to Barcelona two weeks ago that if Ajax released him, he would join the Spanish team. They said he was eager to come to Barcelona.

Van Praag said, "In the interest of Ajax and the forthcoming world championships, Cruyff will take no further steps."

Cruyff, 28, won Europe's most valuable player award the last two years. Both times, Ajax won the European Cup.

Cruyff, who was to have received 10 million pesetas (\$175,000) in bonuses and base pay for signing over the next three years under Barcelona's proposal, was not available for comment. His team is staying in Spain for a series of exhibitions.

"The negotiations are finished," Caraban said. "Barcelona was still very interested in Cruyff, but we just cannot pay the demanded sum." He did not say how much Ajax wanted.

Six weeks ago, Barcelona's perennial rival, Real Madrid, signed on Cruyff's predecessor as Europe's No. 1 footballer, Gunter Netzer of West Germany, for 90 million pesetas (\$1,580,000).

The slightly higher amount offered for Cruyff would have been a transfer record for Spain, which readmitted foreign players earlier after barring them for eight years.

Finally, there will be the three most successful drivers from the grand national circuit for stock car auto racing—Richard Petty, the all-time leader; David Pearson, who has won nine of his last 10 starts; and Bobby Allison, who won everything in sight in 1972.

The format goes something like this: During the Oct. 27-28 weekend of the Cam-Am at Riverside, Calif., there will be three international races of champions, each of 40 minutes. Two will be run Oct. 27 and the other on Oct. 28.

On the basis of a point-scoring system, six drivers will be eliminated and six will qualify for a \$65,000 finale. That fourth race is tentatively scheduled for Feb. 15 as part of speed week at Daytona Beach, Fla.

About the cars: The Porsche Carreras will be prepared as closely identical as German ingenuity can make them. Only factory mechanics will be permitted to work on the cars; all the drivers can do is adjust the seats.

To emphasize driver skill and to avoid any sad stories about interior equipment, cars and drivers will be rotated from one heat to another.

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Erving Goes To ABA Nets From Squires

Move May Keep Star From NBA

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (NYT)—Julius Erving, probably pro basketball's most exciting player, is coming home to Long Island, N.Y., where he grew up. The New York Nets have acquired Erving, the American Basketball Association's leading scorer, from the Virginia Squires.

The Nets called a news conference today to announce the deal, but in Virginia Earl Foreman, owner of the Squires, beat them to it. Foreman said Erving had been traded for George Carter, a forward, plus "considerable considerations." He said those considerations included "a lot of cash."

Foreman also said, "One of the main results of this trade is to hopefully have Julius remain in the ABA as opposed to other alternatives."

Foreman obviously was alluding to Erving's suit against the Squires to get out of the remaining two years of a four-year contract he signed with Virginia. It was a \$500,000 contract, with the money to be paid over a seven-year period. He signed it after his junior year at Massachusetts.

Erving, a native of Roosevelt, L.I., tried to become a Net once before. After his junior season at Massachusetts, where he had been the nation's leading college rebounder, he asked to sign with the Nets. That was in 1971, but Lou Carnesecca, then general manager of the Nets, turned him down. It was the Nets' policy at the time not to sign undergraduates.

Erving, 23 years old, 6 foot 6 inches, averaged 27.3 points a game and 3.16 points a game in college. He is also known as Dr. J., a name he has carried from his school days.

The announcement was made after a conference attended by the actor, Rodolfo Sabbatini, Monzon's European representative, and Jean Brettonnel, manager of Boutier.

Charlie Michaelis, matchmaker at the Paris Palais des Sports, had decided not to bid for the fight after a request for relief from some Paris entertainment taxes was turned down.

The Roland Garros stadium accommodates about 12,000 persons. Weather conditions in Paris in late September are uncertain, but the capital has no indoor arena to hold a comparable crowd.

The fighters met here June 17, 1972, in the champion's fourth title defense and Monzon won when Boutier, a former butcher, failed to answer the bell for the 13th round.

NBA Knicks Sign Another McGuire

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (UPI)—Former Marquette backcourt ace Al McGuire today signed a professional contract with the New York Knicks.

McGuire, who played for his father, Al, at Marquette for three years and holds that school's career assist record (333), was the Knicks' No. 3 draft choice this past year. The elder McGuire played guard for the Knicks for three seasons in the early 1950s. Al McGuire, the Knicks' chief scout.

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Art Buchwald

Slowly in the Wind

WASHINGTON—Probably the worst part of John Ehrlichman's testimony last week in front of the Senate Watergate committee was when he denigrated the FBI and its late great leader, J. Edgar Hoover.



I couldn't believe my ears when I heard Ehrlichman say that the reason the President set up the "Plumbers" unit in the White House was because he couldn't trust the FBI to do a thorough investigation of the Ellsberg case.

The day after Ehrlichman finished testifying I went to visit J. Edgar Hoover's grave. It was quiet and peaceful and one was there. I sat down on a stone bench and I said:

"J. Edgar, I know you're not going to believe this but people in the White House are saying terrible things about you. . . . Who? . . . Well, John Ehrlichman, for one. . . . No, he's not the guy with the brush hair. . . . That's Haldeman. Ehrlichman is the plump fellow with the big jaw who nods his head all the time whether you're asking him a question or not. . . . That's right, the balding guy with the silly grin on his face. . . . Well, J. Edgar, he said President Nixon was just getting away with it. The American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and just plain old 100 percent Americans like myself are going to see that your reputation as the greatest crime fighter of all time is protected. No arrogant White House flunky is going to drag your name in the mud.

"When your successor, I. Patrick Gray, was fighting for confirmation on the Hill, Ehrlichman said he was just going to let Gray hang there and twist slowly, slowly in the wind. Well, that's exactly what we plan to do with Ehrlichman. We're going to let him hang there and twist slowly, slowly in the wind.

"I thought you'd like that, J. Edgar. . . . Well, I have to be going now, but I'll come back and see you again. . . . Have a nice day."

"The things Ehrlichman said about you would make your hair stand on end. He testified you 'papered the files' and 'dragged your feet' and that your loyalty to your friends had priority over your loyalty to the country.

"I want to tell you that millions of patriotic, God-fearing Americans were shocked beyond belief when they heard those lies pouring out of his lips. Those of us who were brought up on your books and Reader's Digest and the television show 'The FBI' couldn't believe anyone would accuse you of being soft on Daniel Ellsberg.

"There isn't a gangster, Nazi or Communist in this country who could say you were soft on anybody. . . . I'd like to see Ehrlichman talk to John Dillinger about your dragging your feet. . . . I'll tell you my theory, J. Edgar. I think Ehrlichman is trying to save his own neck and that of the President by using you to justify the White House hacks of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. Ehrlichman kept saying they had to do it for national security because you refused to do your job.

"I know that statement is going to make you roll over in your grave. But I figured someone had to tell you what's been going on, since they put you out here.

"But don't worry, sir. Ehrlichman won't get away with it. The American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and just plain old 100 percent Americans like myself are going to see that your reputation as the greatest crime fighter of all time is protected. No arrogant White House flunky is going to drag your name in the mud.

Second Thoughts on U.S. Obscenity Ruling

By Don Shirley

WASHINGTON (WP)—A decision by the Georgia Supreme Court on July 2 upholding the obscenity conviction of a theater operator who showed the R-rated, major Hollywood film "Carnal Knowledge" has produced some long and serious second thoughts about the U.S. Supreme Court's obscenity decision of June 21.

"I spoke too soon," said Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, referring to his reaction on June 22, when he predicted that the U.S. Supreme Court ruling would have "no effect" on the "responsible" motion picture industry.

"The Georgia ruling is visible evidence of the fallout," said Mr. Valenti, usually a defender of "family" entertainment in the film industry. "The great fear that exists in the responsible motion picture industry is concern that this legal hysteria will become a contagion and sweep across the country."

He said that the industry fears that "local judges might not understand" the Supreme Court's intentions and "the distinction the court tried to make between commerce and ideas."

Mr. Valenti said that the MPAA will appeal the "Carnal Knowledge" decision to the U.S. Supreme Court if necessary. He also expressed concern that a preliminary injunction has been issued against the X-rated "Last Tango in Paris" in Albany, N.Y.

Many major motion picture industry figures thought that the June 21 decision would only restrict "the hard-core porno film industry," said film historian and critic Arthur Knight. "They didn't expect it to be turned against them, especially so soon."

That the "hard-core porno industry" is suffering its share of the fallout was demonstrated in New York on July 24, when police seized seven hard-core films at 11 theaters under the new Supreme Court ruling.

A theater owner in Washington, D.C., was arrested last week for showing the movie "Love Lessons." The head of the morals division of the District of Columbia police said, "We're going to do what we can in line with the Supreme Court decision. We're not going to be sitting around. We're going after them."

Mr. Valenti said that his "personal view" was that "if my neighbor wants to see that garbage (hard-core films), he ought to have that right," but he insisted there is "a wide gap" between such films and "responsible" ones. "Any censorship is wrong, but if the courts make a decision, I want to make sure the responsible films aren't tarnished."

Supporting Briefs

Many publishers, booksellers and librarians are also joining the legal battle against the ruling. Amici Curiae (friends of the court) briefs supporting defendants' petitions requesting a rehearing in the Supreme Court have been submitted by the American Library Association and by a coalition of the Association of American Publishers, the American Booksellers Association, the National Association of College Stores, the Council for Periodical Distributors Associations, the International Periodical Distributors Association and the Periodical and Book Association of America.

Playboy and Penthouse magazines had a spurt of legal problems largely directed against news vendors in areas of the South, immediately following the court decision. But Playboy Foundation executive director Burt Gussow said the local prosecutions were now "tapering off." He added that "Playboy has

never been adjudicated obscene under an ordinance that has been upheld."

However, Mr. Joseph said, "the really devastating effect" of the decision is that "it invites intimidation by local law enforcement officers and then self-censorship by retailers. Who can blame the retailer who takes a purist position when he's the one who's threatened?"

"Censors always say they're after the hard-core stuff, but what usually gets the rap are underground newspapers and even books in libraries like 'Catcher in the Rye.' People who are justly fed up with the censorship that has happened to pornography are beginning to realize the First Amendment is indivisible," he said.

Certainly not everyone, though, has rallied around "Carnal Knowledge." At a press conference, Alexander Bickel, who helped to defend the newspaper that printed the Pentagon papers, said in a telephone interview that the Georgia Supreme Court "might be right."

A Warning

Prof. Bickel has not seen "Carnal Knowledge," but he said he is "prepared to assume it's a serious work" on the basis of "the prior record" of the film's makers. However, he warned that "authorship or sponsorship alone is not enough to conclusively show serious artistic value."

"If Picasso had stood on the Riviera and masturbated, this is not an example of something that could be allowed," said Prof. Bickel. "If Picasso had drawn a picture of himself masturbating, it's conceivable someone could find it pornographic."

Prof. Bickel supports the high court's decision, he said, because "we were approaching a position allowing virtually anything, with exceptions that the court couldn't explain or justify." Such a position has "no warrant in the First Amendment, in prior history and practice—judicial or legislative—or in the history of other civilized societies from the dawn of recorded time."

Concerning the "community standards" aspect of the court's decision, which permits local obscenity criteria, Prof. Bickel said, "It makes sense out of the standards of obscenity on New York or vice versa." However, he said, he does expect the court to write "a further, ultimate definition of 'community.' The decision requires precisely written state statutes."

Sex was singled out for restrictions, Prof. Bickel said, because all of the cases before the court dealt with the depiction of sex. But "by much the same reasoning, a society ought to be able to regulate violence on TV as it sees fit." Citing restrictions on litter and billboards, he said, "There's no reason why we must close the categories."

Some film-makers have warned that new financial risks involved in preparing different versions of the film or in paying legal fees pose a serious threat to the film industry. One planned film, with a "major" budget, was reportedly scrapped when its financial backing collapsed due to the court ruling. But Prof. Bickel contended that major film-makers always take financial risks anyway. "We all put our lives on the line in dealing with the law," he said.

Prof. Bickel said that the decision may even be "liberating" rather than restrictive, allowing some communities to maintain more specific, liberal standards than previously existed.

But Georgia Supreme Court Justice William Guntter apparently feels the reverse is true in Georgia. In his dissenting opinion on "Carnal Knowledge," he wrote that "today's majority decision has drastically narrowed the concept of the First Amendment as applied to the performing arts in Georgia."

PEOPLE: Royal Yacht for a Royal Honeymoon

Princess Anne and Capt. Mark Phillips will take a Caribbean honeymoon cruise aboard the royal yacht Britannia after their marriage on Nov. 14, Buckingham Palace announced Wednesday. At the ceremony, the princess will be attended by her brother Prince Edward, 9, and her cousin, Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, also 9, daughter of the queen's sister Princess Margaret and her husband, Lord Snowdon. A spokesman for the queen said that the princess will have an adult bridesmaid because she wanted the ceremony to be as simple as possible. Phillips' best man will be Capt. Eric Groom, a fellow officer in the Queen's Dragoon Guards.

The couple will fly to Barbados Nov. 15 to board the Britannia and leave the yacht Dec. 4 at an unspecified port to carry out engagements in Ecuador, Colombia and Jamaica before returning to London.

Chances are that the royal yacht-honeymoon will draw criticism from those who disapprove of the use of "public funds" for such a purpose. Such criticism was heard when the Britannia was used as a honeymoon ship by Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon after their wedding in May, 1960.

When Paul McNabb, 30, of Owings Mills, Md., learned that he had won the first-ever \$1-million prize in the Maryland Lottery, he wanted to know what to do with the money. He decided to take a trip to the West Coast "by way of London, Paris, and maybe Cairo." Then he turned to his boss at the Dunkin' Donuts Shop in Reisterstown and announced, "Harold, I quit."

The case against Keith Richard, a member of the Rolling Stones, and two others for possessing drugs and arms has been continued until Aug. 14 by a London court. Richard did not appear in court.

FOUND: A fighting bull wandering in the outskirts of Valladolid, Spain. Police caught it and put it up at a nearby farm. The owner may claim it at the last property office. COLLECTED: \$400 from his own insurance company by salesman and sometime golfer Dave Dick-

Major Picasso Show Set for French Red Fête

VALLAURIS, France, Aug. 2 (AP)—A major exhibition of the late Pablo Picasso will take place in Paris next month. It will include paintings never before seen in public and rare seen cubist works from the Soviet Union.

Roland Leroy, a member of the Politburo of the French Communist party, said that the exhibition would be held during the annual festival sponsored by the party newspaper L'Humanité near Paris Sept. 8-9. He said that the painter, widow Jacqueline had promised to lend a number of major works including some which the painter had never shown publicly. To paintings lent by French and foreign museums would be added cubist-period works the Soviet museums.

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